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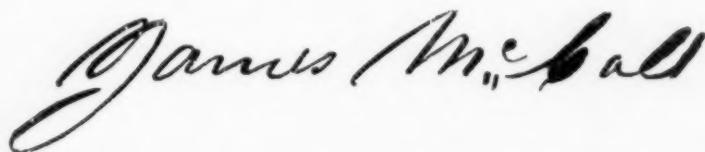
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THE McCALL COMPANY,
142-146 West 14th Street,
New York City.

WHAT MEN HAVE SAID ABOUT WOMEN.

"The loved and cherished idol of my life."
—*Prentiss.*
"There's something in their hearts which passes speech."
—*Story.*
"There is a charm no vulgar mind can reach."
—*W. Allston.*
"A rosebud set with a little willful thorn."
—*Tennyson.*
"Still shall your charms my fondest themes adorn."
—*Hillhouse.*
"Sacred by birth, and built by hands divine."
—*Dryden.*
"Pure and unspotted as th' ermine."
—*Davenant.*
"Her worth, her warmth of heart, let friends say."
—*Scott.*
"All my fortunes at thy foot I'll lay."
—*Shakespeare.*

THE proof of a pudding is in the eating; the proof of a womanly woman is in the making of a pudding.

Killed by Etiquette.

GEORGE the Third and his Queen "stood" at the baptism of the infant daughter of the Duke of Chandos. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated. The baby, overwhelmed by its fine clothing, lay in a dead faint. Her mother, however, for etiquette's sake would not let the little incident trouble a ceremony at which a king and queen were about to endow a child with their names. As the Archbishop gave back the little one to her nurse he remarked that it was the quietest baby he had ever held. Poor innocent victim of ceremony! it was not quite dead but dying; it only lived a few unconscious hours.

LOVE, like other fevers, may be communicated by clothes and money.

About Famous Women.

MODJESKA is ~~de... .~~ study; Melba to collecting old furniture; Mrs. Langtry's hobby is hand-painted fans; Ellen Terry's, perfumes and rich fabrics; Mary Anderson's, chess; while Patti is passionately fond of the water, and spends much of her time on a little lake near her castle.

THE ex-Empress Eugenie, though now well advanced in years, still affects hats, particularly when in the South of France, where she wears a wide, shady hat, trimmed with black muslin and gossamer. When in England she wears, when driving or walking, a becoming boat-shape of fine straw chip or felt, trimmed with plain but handsome materials, never feathers.

ALTHOUGH in manners Fru Nansen, the Arctic explorer's wife, is more French than Scandinavian, she is a thorough Norwegian at heart, and sings by preference the songs of her own country. The composers Jansen and Grieg are amongst the Nansen's chief friends.

A RING received by Mrs. Cleveland from the Cabinet ladies has a choice turquoise, surrounded by diamonds, set in exquisitely wrought Etruscan gold.

THE Queen of Sweden is one of the richest women in the world. Her brothers owned the gambling tables at Wiesbaden, and from them and that source she inherited her wealth. All the money will go to the Crown Prince and his "bourgeoisie" wife, of whom the Queen, aristocrat that she is, is still very fond.

QUEEN VICTORIA always wears three rings—one that the Prince Consort placed on her finger when they were married, her engagement ring, and a slender circlet carrying a tiny diamond, a gift from her husband that was to be two or three years before they were wedded.

QUEEN WILHELMINA of Holland, has an independent mind, and thinks for herself. She is very young, and consequently outspoken; diplomacy will chasten her words quite soon enough. Meanwhile, it is refreshing to hear of her youthful impressions, and her views of men and things. When she was in England last year, the Prince of Wales is said to have asked her how she liked the English people. She replied that she was astonished to find them so nice and amiable, she "would never have thought it from the specimens she had seen in Holland!"

AMONG the many literary women who cycle, is Madame Sarah Grand. It is about two years since she learnt to ride. She was in Paris with a young American girl who was very keen on the exercise, and as Sarah Grand did not like to let her ride unaccompanied, she took lessons herself, and became proficient in so short a time that she was quite surprised. When in Paris, the distinguished authoress adopts the rational costume worn by the French ladies, and owns that she prefers it to the skirts she wears over here. She does not wear corsets when cycling, and having narrowly escaped serious accidents while riding in traffic, much dislikes cycling in town.

JOE—Jack's new wife won't speak to me.
Tom—Why not?

Joe—I got confused at the wedding, and tendered him my sympathy instead of congratulations.

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VOL. XXIV.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1897.

NO. 10.

In Search of the Latest.

WHEN good old Dr. Syntax, for a time, forsook his own fireside, that he might undertake that first eventful journey of his, self-satisfaction was not his sole motive, though commercial considerations certainly played some part in his plans. It was his firm conviction that an account of his peregrinations might give pleasure to others, and thus it was that he determined to set out, with pen and pencil as his boon companions.

Taking the worthy doctor as a model, we, in our monthly tour "In Search of the Latest," propose to "ride, and write, and sketch and print," though, in our case, the country lane and sleepy village will have to give place to the noise and turmoil of the metropolis. And instead of the ponderous observations of the worthy divine we shall try to give short and pertinent descriptions of the very latest fads and fancies of fickle fashion.

The greatest novelty in collarettes is composed of a double ruching of cream or white taffeta ribbon with a plaid border.

Red stockings, it is predicted, will be worn this Summer by both ladies and children. As red is already the most fashionable shade in dress goods, neckwear, millinery, etc., it is only right that hosiery should come under its all pervading influence.

Purple is still all the rage for silk and woolen gowns, but as a lining for transparent fabrics, grenadines, etc., it achieves its greatest success. Some of the new plaid grenadines show a purple stripe, and this shade is then taken for the lining.

For organdie gowns a deep pink and bright green are the favorite linings.

Cloth applications on cloth are fashionable. Some effective decorations consist of patterns cut in mastic or white cloth, stitched on bright blue or green cloth. This decoration suits equally well tailor gowns, coats or capes.

The newest fichu is arranged in a shawl effect and may be either of lace or silk. The ends reach to the girdle or are brought under it and hang almost to the hem of the skirt.

Leather belts abound. They are made in all sorts of handsome devices, but are not all wide. Some have chatelaine-bag attachments, others merely a little coin purse banded fast to the belt, or tiny flat amoners depending from a metal chain. Very expensive belts of light kid or fine leather, with real gold or silver attachments, are sold by high-class importers of Paris and Vienna fancy wares.

Plaid ribbons divide favor with moiré for making the high cravat bound twice round the neck and tied in front and finished with a little turned-down or Henry II. collar of linen, for which there is now a perfect furore.

Liberty silk is a prime favorite for trimmings. It is so soft and pliable, comes in such exquisite shades and lends itself so readily to accordion and knife plaiting that the modistes are all recommending it very extensively for vests and other garnitures for fancy waists and accessories of elegant gowns. Liberty satin a very soft and lustrous fabric is also attracting a good deal of attention.



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AN ARTISTIC POSE.



Summer Fashions.

JUST at present fashion is making no rapid changes but is advancing slowly but steadily. Most of the styles are settled for the season, though doubtless a few unimportant changes will occur during the coming Summer.

Decidedly the costume of the moment is the Eton jacket and skirt. How long so persistent and well worked a craze can last, is a question at present puzzling many superior minds; but there is scarcely an idea outside this mode with the average person. And yet, thanks to an infinite variety of styles, the fastidious eye can scarcely be said to have become weary of it. A relief from the ordinary rever, which generally adorns the Eton, is a large rolled Victorian collar, usually faced with some light contrasting cloth. This is quite 1830 in character—the idea manifestly culled from the coats of the opposite sex of that period—and accords admirably with the fashionable stock tie. Paris apparently has the monopoly of this small detail for the moment but it has merely to be seen here once or twice, properly carried out, to immediately find favor.

A leading decorative feature, both on boleros and elsewhere, will be *chou* rosettes in a diminutive form; these already frequently usurp the place of buttons, although those which are larger, and used with more discretion, are the more distinctive and telling in effect. To borrow a portion of the old whist adage, "when in doubt," with a gown lacking *chic* and point, "play" rosettes. And let these preferably be of black satin for a colored gown, and in some pronounced and brilliant tone on a background of black or sombre hue.

The newest chiffon plaitings are much larger than what is generally known as accordion, and the latest novelty in this effective form of bodice decoration consists of the straight lines of the plaits so arranged and broken up as to give the appearance of its being gathered into small puffs, and by a new French process the plaitings do not very readily fall away from their proper positions. When buying any of these new chiffons it is as well to bear in mind that it takes three yards to make one yard of plaiting; consequently, if a whole blouse bodice is to be made of it, fifteen yards at least will be required, as plaited goods are everywhere sold by the stretched-out yard.



McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 4776—Skirt, 4781

A SMART TOILETTE FOR SUMMER DAYS.
For description see opposite column.

inches wide. Length of width around bottom, 4½ yards. 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

Regular price 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

Black silk grenadines in fancy stripes and brocaded designs are very fashionable indeed, and costumes made of them are lined through with shot glaces. Plain glaces are also used but they are not considered "so stylish."

Shirt-waists made of every possible sort of material will be quite as generally worn as ever. Their popularity has not abated one jot for the rage for all out-door sports which grows in proportion with every succeeding Summer renders this style of neat and jaunty bodice absolutely indispensable. The wearing of shirt-waists is no longer a fad, but their usefulness and undeniable comfort have become so thoroughly well established that every complete Summer outfit includes at least half a dozen sorts in linen, wash silk, dimity, lawn, piqué and similar light fabrics.

The very newest idea in blouses is of plaid silk, taffeta or surah, in green, red or blue effects. It has cross or length wise tucks and opens on the left with a plaited frill on the edge.

I have just discovered, at a well-known modiste's an absolutely new and very elegant way of making up accordions-plaited materials. The bodice and skirt are cut in one. The plaits are sewn as closely as possible from the bust to the waist and then allowed to open fanwise to form the skirt.

BETTY MODISH.

LADIES' COSTUME.

Waist, 4776—Skirt, 4781.

Green and white Summer silk was used for this smart gown, which is made with a gathered bodice cut out in the neck to display a full yoke of white chiffon. Modish epaulettes, trimmed with white French lace, are placed at the tops of the novel sleeves, while a deep shaped ruffle of the same trimming edges the yoke and is run into the under arm seams. The handsome skirt is made up by a pattern especially designed for narrow silks, it is cut in eight gores and has the four back gores gathered. It may be plainly completed or trimmed with knife plaited ruffles or adorned with ruches as shown in the illustration. Dark blue canvas cloth with a yoke of white net and trimmings of Malines lace is another combination suggested for this design.

No. 4776.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size, 4½ yards material 22 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide, or 3 yards 36 inches wide. Chiffon represented, ½ yard; ribbon, 5½ yards; wide lace, 1½ yards; narrow lace, 2 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cts.; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 4781.—Ladies' Eight-Gored Skirt (suitable for silk), requires for medium size, 9½ yards material 22 inches wide, 8½ yards 27 inches wide, or 7½ yards 36 skirt in front, 42 inches; Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

Regular price 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

For Sweet Girl Graduates.

HERE are two lovely gowns intended for June graduates. They are carefully chosen and extremely tasteful designs that will be sure to meet the fancy of all maidens who are fond of becoming and stylish clothes.

MISSES' COSTUME Nos. 4763—4775.

White organdie with a rose colored figure made up over a deep pink lining was used for this lovely toilette. The simple but stylish bodice has its front fulness gathered into the neck and waist line. An extremely novel collarette, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, ornaments the shoulders while a ribbon collar finishes the neck. The sleeves are very graceful and pretty. They are fashioned with short puffs and may be made either elbow or wrist length as shown in the two different views.

No. 4763.—Misses' Waist, requires for medium size, 3½ yards material 22 inches wide, 2½ yards 27 inches wide, or 2½ yards 36 inches wide. Lace represented, 3½ yards; lace insertion, 2 yards; satin ribbon, 3 yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 4775.—Misses' Skirt (with Spanish Flounce), requires for medium size, 4 yards material 27 inches wide, 3 yards 36 inches wide, or 2½ yards 40 inches wide. Lace insertion represented, 9½ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 4763—Skirt, 4775



McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 4785—Skirt, 4786

MISSES' GRADUATION GOWN.—A stylish and uncommon dress of fine white lawn is here shown. The gathered bodice has its fulness confined by rows of shirring at the waist line. It is adorned with a smart yoke of all-over embroidery, edged with a novel bertha composed of squares of lawn trimmed with lace ruffles and embroidery insertion. The crush collar is of white taffeta ribbon and a bow with long ends of the same ribbon is placed jauntily on the left side of the yoke. The modish sleeves display short puffs shirred onto tight fitting portions that reach either to the elbow or wrist, as preferred. The costume closes invisibly in the centre back. A very dressy skirt has been designed to finish this dainty toilette. It is cut with five gores, a narrow front gore, wide side gores which have their fulness confined by three rows of shirring at the hips, and two back gores. This skirt can be richly trimmed with insertion and bows of ribbon as shown in the illustration or it can be plainly completed. Swiss, organdie, lawn, India muslin, China silk, Nun's veiling or white canvas cloth are being used this season for graduation gowns.

No. 4785.—Misses' Waist, requires for medium size, 3½ yards material 22 inches wide, 2½ yards 27 inches wide, or 2½ yards 36 inches wide. Lace insertion represented, 2½ yards; lace for yoke, ½ yard; lace edging, 5 yards; ribbon, 5 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 4786.—Misses' Five-Gored Skirt (to be worn over a Foundation Skirt), requires for medium size, 5½ yards material 22 inches wide, 4½ yards 27 inches wide, or 4½ yards 36 inches wide. Lace insertion represented, 5½ yards; ribbon, 3 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

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 New York.

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PATTERNS.—Very careful attention is given to all orders for patterns. Patterns are sent immediately on the day orders are received. There is no delay. Many ladies write to know if they can get patterns that were illustrated in former issues of "The Queen of Fashion." To this we reply "Yes!" Nearly every pattern that has ever been seen in "The Queen of Fashion" can be sent promptly. Patterns are not discarded until we are sure that there will be no further orders for them.

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Confidential Chat.



is often more essential than gallons of medicine, is the one thing we are apt to overlook in our life's schemes at present.

A likeness of the charming comedienne Adele Richie forms the principal ornament of our June cover. Miss Richie has been photographed in a very graceful pose that well displays her exceedingly pretty gown.

Ladies who are fond of cycling should be careful of their hands. The "bicycle hand," say some authorities, "will soon become as common as the "tennis elbow" was several years ago, when that popular sport was more the rage than at the present moment. An expert in palmistry says that "the 'bicycle hand' is a thing of ugliness and a horror forever. It becomes flattened, bulges out at the sides, gets bumpy and out of shape and the fingers get cracked." Clutching the handle of the machine is, of course, responsible for all this.

What Children are Wearing.



FIRST let us see what Dame Fashion has provided in the way of headgear for the children this beautiful month, as at present, I can assure you, in the realm of pretty frocks and millinery, more variety than ever is noticeable.

The sailor hat, with Tyrolean or Tam crown, all white or of mixed straw, or with colored brim to the white crown, will be much worn, and, after all, there is no style of hat which, trimmed either with a plain band or band and ribbon bow, is so becoming, because it is so simple. Then we see pale blue and pink straw hats, some having for their decoration ribbon bows *en suite*, or the ribbon combined with some simple Spring flowers, and a charming blue hat was trimmed with nothing but forget-me-nots wreathed round the crown, and standing up with foliage at the left side.

For very little folks stunning bonnets are made of shirred lawn, pique, and chiffon, and also of satin straw in light pink, white, yellow, and brown. This forms the body of the bonnet, and it is finished with a cape and the same poke effect of frills of lace, chiffon, and embroidery that the shirred ones have. One decidedly novel bonnet is of brown satin straw with frills of finely embroidered sheer linen batiste and full loops of batiste ribbon, dotted and plaided with a color, on the top. Feathers are much used on straw hats for the older girls, also a great deal of plaid ribbon and many flowers.

Empire coats, as I have already declared in previous articles, are the prettiest and most stylish of children's outer garments. The style most favored is fashioned with box plaits set into a narrow yoke back and front, and over this a wide collar, which is of cloth or embroidery or lace, according to the material of which the jacket is made. Often tiny white pearl and gold buttons, with yards of white and colored braid are used in the trimming.

Flowered silks with light tinted grounds make very dainty dresses for children of all ages, and one model has a bodice of finely plaited blue *mousseline de soie*, with rows of narrow cream lace sewn on the plaits an inch apart. Skirts are both gored and plain, and in the organdies and muslins they are trimmed with ruffles and insertions. Fan plaited skirts, too, are a feature of children's dress.

A very pretty frock for a child of four is made of white silk zephyr, with short folded Empire bodice showing a pink muslin chemisette and a soft pink silk sash. The sleeves reached to the elbows only, and were full, with bell finish, showing a frill of the pink silk muslin inside one of the silk. For a girl of eight to ten, you see blue serge frocks, with Zouave bodice and red or pink silk fronts.

To be absolutely up-to-date a little maiden must wear her hair curled in the old-fashioned way, with a bunch of curls at each side of her face and longer ones hanging down at the back.

MAUD GREVILLE.

A Slight Mistake.

M. R. CHESTER met in the street a friend carrying a parcel under his arm. He inquired what it contained. His friend replied, "Gaiters." "What made you buy gaiters?" asked Mr. Chester. "Well," replied the purchaser, "I saw them as I was passing down that alley, and they struck me as such good ones." "Oh," replied Mr. Chester, smiling; "then of course you will call them *alley-gaiters*?" His friend giggled appreciatively, and hastened home to his wife, to whom he said, as he hurriedly dressed for a dinner-party, "Remind me this evening to tell a very funny story that I heard to-day." At dinner his wife dutifully complied with his request, whereupon he related the following story. "I was walking down Such Street this afternoon, when I met Mr. Chester. He asked me what I was carrying under my arm. I replied, 'A pair of leggings.' He said, 'Where did you get them?' I said, 'In that street across the way.' Whereupon Chester said—you know what a witty fellow he is—'Ah—then I suppose you call them crocodiles?'"—and he couldn't think why no one laughed.

How to be Photographed.

"Look on this picture, then on this."

SINCE photographers have become such masters of their trade that they have raised it from a rather inferior profession almost to the level of the fine arts, having a "picture taken" is no longer the trying operation that it was a few years ago. Who cannot remember being stiffly seated in a straight backed chair and gruffly commanded to "look pleasant," while an elaborate coiffure was most painfully disarranged by an ingenious iron instrument of torture, which the operator facetiously called a "head rest." The result of this interesting process usually reached one in a few days in the shape of a negative showing an agonized face with the expression fixed in a most unbecoming smirk, that was immediately pronounced by all one's dearest friends, to be "a perfect likeness."

But nowadays *nous avons change tout cela*, the modern photograph possesses such great artistic merits that it is fast pushing portrait painting to the wall. The genius of the camera is a student, from the artist he has learned the value of backgrounds and the effect of light and shade. One of our fashionable New York photographers has been very successful in the use of the dull landscape backgrounds so favored by Gainsborough, Sir Joshua Reynolds and other painters of the eighteenth century. Some of these platinum prints have almost the grace and charm and even the very atmosphere of an old master, and aside from this they are most interesting in that they prove conclusively that the women of to-day are fully as lovely as the much vaunted beauties of the past.

There are two classes of women who are the despair of the average photographer, the woman who insists upon looking perfectly natural and the woman who wants to pose. Endeavor, dear reader, to belong to neither of these types if you wish your next picture to be a success. The woman who wants to look



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A GRACEFUL ATTITUDE.
Photograph of Lillian Russell.

natural, carelessly throws herself in a chair or stands leaning in a lop-sided fashion against a table or anything that is handy and feeling perfectly at ease insists upon being photographed. The "Poser" arranges herself with utmost care in some carefully con-

sidered position and puts on, or more strictly speaking tries to put on, her most captivating expression. Now both these ladies are apt to be disappointed in the result, the photographs do not look at all as the fair sitters *feel* when they were attitudinizing before the camera. It is far better to be posed than to pose. Adopt the photographer's suggestions as to position and nine times out



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AN ATTRACTIVE POSE.
Photograph of Cissy Fitzgerald.

of ten the photograph will suit you. If the picture should turn out badly, be certain of this, that the operator did not understand one of the first principles of his profession, the art of posing his sitters.

Some very charming examples of photography are used as illustrations for this article. Who could conceive a more graceful attitude for a young girl than the one shown on our title page under the name of an "Artistic Pose." Madge Lessing, a sprightly burlesque actress, was the subject for this beautiful picture which might well stand for an idealized representation of the Summer girl.

The photograph of Lillian Russell is a particularly good example for the purposes of this talk. The position is natural and essentially graceful without being in the least exaggerated, the expression is most pleasing and the flowers in the hands lend a touch of softness to the picture and call attention to the beauty of the arms. The position of Cissy Fitzgerald, on the other hand, while graceful, is more artificial. The pose is a good one but very evidently studied. Although it may sound contradictory, it is nevertheless true, that a studied pose often appears the most natural. If the striving after grace is apparent the effect is marred, for true art, in photography as in everything else, lies in the concealment of effort.

The opposing merits of a full face, three quarter or profile photograph are often puzzling to the would-be sitter. Broadly speaking much depends on the shape of the features, the nose especially. One should never be "taken" when out of health or in low spirits, as the modern camera is a wizard and often seems to imprint our very thoughts upon the bit of sensitive paper with its dainty cardboard mounting that forms the modern equivalent of the once cherished miniature.

BRUNSON CLARK.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4779

GIRLS' SAILOR SUIT.—A jaunty sailor suit should form a part of every girl's wardrobe as it is one of the most comfortable and becoming of outing costumes. Blue flannel, trimmed with wide and narrow white braid, was used to make our handsome model. The full blouse is cut with a broad sailor collar with shawl points in the front fastened with a tie of the braid. A shield piece, ornamented to match the blouse and finished with a narrow band collar, fills in the V-shaped opening of the neck. The bishop sleeves have their fulness at the wrists confined by rows of plaits. The full, straight skirt is trimmed with braid just above the hem. Cadet blue duck with garnitures of fancy blue and white cotton braid and a shield piece of white piqué would also be extremely fashionable made up by this design.

No. 4779.—Girls' Sailor Dress, requires for medium size, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, 5 yards 36 inches wide, or 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide. Wide braid represented, 5 yards; narrow braid, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards; buttons, 8. Cut in 6 sizes, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

Among the Shops.

DECIDEDLY the leading fabric for rich costumes is moiré velour. The best qualities are formed of a combination of wool and silk while in the inferior grades, cotton displaces the woolen threads. It is seen in all the delicate shades, as well as in changeable and chameleon grounds. In ribbed effects and in imitation of poplin weave the velour moiré is also seen, and some very attractive effects are shown.

Grenadine is another material that will be greatly to the fore. New grenadines are seen in plain and printed varieties and in small and large patterns. Colored satin stripes in combination with grenadine look well. Grenadine and gros grain, all black, combine well, and some good patterns are seen.

Foulard is also all the rage. It was popular last year, but this season will be even more in vogue. It is so soft and thin and drapes so beautifully that it exactly suits the fussy fashions of the moment. Navy, green and golden-brown grounds are perhaps most called for.

LADIES' WRAPPER No. 4784.

What could be cooler or prettier than this fashionable wrapper made of white lawn and daintily trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion? The neck is cut out in the form of a round yoke and faced with a piece of lawn, striped with lace insertion, while a shaped bertha gives style to the shoulders. The gathered front is confined at the waist by ties of green taffeta ribbon, coming from the side seams. The sides are tight fitting but the fulness of the centre back is arranged in a modish Watteau plait. The tight fitting sleeves have lace cuffs at the wrists and are trimmed at the tops by lace edged ruffles. A deep hem finishes the bottom of the skirt. White challie with a light blue and green figure with garnitures of lace and blue and white striped ribbon would also make up handsomely by this pattern.

No. 4784.—Ladies' Wrapper, requires for medium size, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40 inches wide. Lace insertion represented, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards; lace edging, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards; ribbon, 5 yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 30 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4784



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4762

GIRLS' DRESS.—A dainty Summer toilette of blue and white organdie made up over a lining of pale blue lawn is here shown. The jaunty bodice is cut with a blouse front gathered into the slightly low neck. A lace trimmed bolero jacket, adorned with novel revers that continue over the shoulders and form deep collar effects in the back, gives a very stylish touch to the costume. The puffed sleeves are smartly caught up with bands of insertion and finished with frills of lace. The closing is formed in the centre back. The full, straight skirt is sewed onto the waist. This design would also be extremely pretty composed of pink and white plaid gingham with garnitures of Hamburg edging and insertion and rosettes of tiny black velvet ribbon.

No. 4762.—Girls' Dress, requires for medium size, 4½ yards material 24 inches wide, 4½ yards 27 inches wide, or 3½ yards 36 inches wide. Embroidery edging represented, 5 yards; embroidery insertion, 2 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years.

Regular price, 25 cts.; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

Making an Aquarium.

THE dimensions of the aquarium must, of course, depend upon the space that can be afforded. The simplest and least expensive is the bell glass, such as confectioners use to cover cakes. This being inverted and placed upon a stand forms a pretty ornament, and has the advantage of being adaptable to any situation. Where space is not so much an object, an oblong tank may be selected; this may be made of any size. For fresh water the framework may be of wood, zinc, iron, or glass pillars, with glass sides, but the best are those made of slates with a glass front, or with slate ends and glass at the front and back. If not made of slate, the bottom should be lined either with glass or slate, which can be embedded in a thin layer of Portland cement. Wood

frames are undoubtedly the least durable for the purpose, for they soon leak, and cannot be satisfactorily repaired.

Having selected the shape of the aquarium, the next consideration is the place it should occupy, which in most cases will be in front of the window. The best situation is a window looking towards the East, where it will get the morning sun for about two hours.

Having made or planned your aquarium, you must prepare the bed. The first thing is to get some fine gravel, cleanse it thoroughly till the water runs from it quite clear, and then lay it in the bottom of the tank to the thickness of an inch at least; over this, in places, lay small pebbles. If you want a rock-work, pile up small blocks of granite, fastening them together with Portland cement; other cements are liable to taint the water and injure the fish, and even this should be allowed to remain in water for a week, in order that it may part with any soluble matter it may contain. Having laid your gravel and built your rockery, let the cement get firm, then add the water and then the fish.

GIRLS' DRESS No. 4770.

Girls' Dress (to be worn with a Guimpe).—Pink Swiss with white dots was used for this smart little frock. The pattern is cut with a box plaited front and straight back made with a square neck to show the guimpe of white Swiss. A very modish and attractive bertha, slashed into points and edged with Valenciennes lace, trims the neck, and falls over the box-plaited ruffles that are sewed into each arm size. The full straight skirt is plainly completed by a deep hem. A sash of pink taffeta ribbon gives the finishing touch to this dainty suit. This design is adapted to silks, light woolens and sheer or thick wash fabrics such as organdie, lawn, gingham, piqué, etc.

No. 4770.—**Girls' Dress** (to be worn with a Guimpe), requires for medium size, 4 yards material 27 inches wide, 3½ yards 36 inches wide, or 3½ yards 40 inches wide. Embroidery edging represented, 7½ yards; satin ribbon 1¼. Cut in 5 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4770

An Afternoon Tea Talk.



into the room for use. It has this advantage over an ordinary tray, it can be set down anywhere. But very few people can get these tables, first, because they are expensive, second because few shops keep them. So after all, the regular tray is used by most ladies, and should be of generous dimensions, as cup's, saucers, etc., take considerable room.

Then there must be a place found to stand it upon, and that is another difficulty. The tops of tables are usually occupied by books or lamps, which one hates to disturb, because by so doing the effect of the room is destroyed. To avoid this, get a little Turkish table called a Tabourette, which can be bought at any furniture store. These tables are particularly well adapted to our purpose, because they stand very firmly, and are so low that they can be pushed under almost any piece of furniture and so moved out of the way when not in use. You can get them at almost any price, from those in the white, to very elaborate inlaid ones. If you buy one undecorated (I think a good sized one costs about a dollar), you will have to do that yourself, but in these days of stains and enamels, that is an easy matter. The white seems to be the most satisfactory. You tire of it less quickly than you do of anything else. But if you wish to carry out a color scheme of any kind you can easily do so, as the enamels come in almost any shade. And after all your efforts there is nothing as pretty as the table of yore, with its dainty china and embroidery. Waiting for the kettle to boil is always a pleasant wait. It seems to boil out subjects of conversation with the steam, and even if there comes a pause it is not awkward, it is only a pleasant silence. However there is no use in repining. Fashion has decreed that the tea table must go, or rather has gone, and the tray and the tabourette will do their best toward filling its place. The tea is left at any rate and that is a comfort. Many people keep two or three of these little tables standing about, they are so convenient for any piece of work, bag, or basket, that is in use at the time. Now, as to one's toilette, the refreshments, etc.: Nothing should be served that cannot be eaten directly from the fingers, this is a very good rule, particularly if the company be a

large one. A great many people will take their tea while standing, and a fork is just one more thing to look after, or drop. In fact, tea and chocolate, or tea and claret cup, are all that are really necessary, but there are a number of additions one can make that are very pleasant and quite permissible. For instance, if one is not an advocate of strict temperance, and wishes to serve something a little out of the ordinary, a wee bit of lemon and rum can be added to the hot tea, and of a cool day it is certainly a very pleasant addition. If tiny cups are used (I most sincerely hope they are not), a coffee spoon of rum and a small slice of lemon is the rule. This rule, however, is very elastic and can be stretched to suit any size cup or appetite. Men seem to appreciate this little addition, particularly as it disguises the strong flavor of the tea that so many of them object to, and it is pleasant to most women. Then, if one gives a number of teas, it is just as well to have a variety of beverages served.

But now the hot weather is upon us, or is at least rapidly approaching, and though some people prefer hot tea no matter how high the thermometer climbs, the majority begin to long for cool drinks and to hear the tinkle of the ice against the glass. Fortunately, in this instance, every one can be gratified, as ice will make the hottest tea ever brewed, cold in time, and if the tea is made very strong so that you can afford to dilute it liberally with cold water, the ice will do its work in short order.

Lemon, (omit the rum) is a great improvement to cold tea. Then there is claret cup which is really a most delightful drink in warm weather, and is easily made. Just take equal portions of wine and ice water, slice some lemons, allowing about two lemons to a quart bottle of wine, and add powdered sugar to suit the taste. If you use a dry or sour wine (many people prefer them) you will have to use a greater quantity of sugar.

Next come the sandwiches. If you make up your mind to have them, resolve at the same time to have them good. Now the beginning of all good sandwiches is a sharp knife. A bad temper follows a dull knife. This is not a proverb, but a true statement of a simple fact. When your knife is in good condition, cut your loaf in two, and remove all and every bit of crust. Have ready some butter that is slightly soft, so that you can spread it evenly and very thin. After that spread one side of your sandwich with potted tongue, ham or turkey, then cut from the loaf a very thin slice, and between the two halves place a fine green spray of water cress. Another way is to make the sandwich of either Neuchatel or Philadelphia cream cheese and put a crisp green, young lettuce leaf over that. Sometimes, when lettuce is used, each sandwich is tied with a pale green ribbon. While this does not add to the flavor, people who are striving after effect are certainly rewarded. Then there are walnut sandwiches, which can be made as follows:

Shell some English walnuts, and be particular to remove all the thin inside shell, carefully on your bread, then sprinkle the least suspicion of mayonnaise dressing over them. The sweet sandwiches come next and they are made of preserved



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4764

LADIES' WAIST.—This dainty organdie bodice is made in one of the very latest and most popular of the season's fashions. It possesses a full front, fastening at the left side where it is trimmed with a shaped ruffle. The fulness is laid in three graduated, lace edged tucks on the right side of the front and confined by rows of shirring at the waist line. The sleeves are cut by an absolutely new and exclusive design. Fancy silks would look very handsome made up by this pattern.

No. 4764.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, 3 yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide. Lining required, 2 yards; lace edging, represented, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards; lace insertion, 1 yard; satin ribbon, 3 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

break into quarters and place carefully on your bread, then sprinkle the least suspicion of mayonnaise dressing over them. The sweet sandwiches come next and they are made of preserved

citron, ginger, orange peel or pineapple. The fruit, of course, is sliced and drained of any superfluous syrup, and placed between thin slices of bread. Candies and sugared or salted almonds or pecans are also served at afternoon teas. The recipes for these last have been published too often to bear repeating here. Of course, all these things are more or less tedious to do; even sandwiches take time to make. But then the troublesome viands I have been writing about are not necessary at informal affairs. If two or three ladies meet unexpectedly or unceremoniously, crackers and cakes or bread and butter and jam are all anyone wants. But I am sure, any woman who expects men to tea will be rewarded for the trouble of making sandwiches by her guests' appreciation of them. As a rule, men dislike cake or little tea cakes, anyhow, and the sandwiches, are, I have no doubt, a great relief to the masculine palate. And there is something else, I know of, that men don't like, and that is the wee cups. Only the other day I heard of a poor man trying to drink out of a tiny three cornered affair, and his trials were many. First he tried to drink out of one of the flat sides, with the result that a little stream of warm tea drained from his mustache on to his neck, and so on down to his collar, then he tried one of the points or corners, he got one sip, and the only way to get the remainder was to throw his head well back on his shoulders, and pour the tea into his mouth. He concluded to do without his tea, and the consequence was the lady of the house imagined it had not been sugared to his taste, and insisted on refilling the cup. To avoid this, one need not use coffee cups, there is a small sized tea cup that is very suitable.

E. M. A.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4777

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST.—The very newest idea in shirt waists is here shown. It is made with a yoke back, cut so that it continues over the shoulders to meet the front fulness just below the neck. The sleeves are arranged with very little fulness above the cuffs.

No. 4777.—Ladies' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 24 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, or 3 yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

MISSES' SAILOR BLOUSE No. 4788.

White flannel, trimmed with bands of blue polka dotted flannel, was used for this jaunty blouse which is made with a big sailor collar with pointed ends in the front. A plain shield piece with a band collar of blue flannel fills up this opening. The sleeves are in the modified bishop style.

No. 4788.—Misses' Sailor Blouse, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40 inches wide. Material required for trimming, 1 yard 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4787

LADIES' TAILOR MADE BASQUE.—Every woman should possess at least one tailor made bodice. Stone blue whipcord with collar and lapels faced with velvet of exactly the same shade was used to make our handsome model. It is fashioned with a beautifully shaped, tight fitting front buttoning down the centre with a row of cloth covered buttons. The neck is cut out in V shape to display a linen chemisette collar and fancy tie. The sleeves are made in the modified leg-o'-mutton style. The seams of tailor gowns are this Summer plainly finished, lapped or decorated with strapping. Hunters' green broadcloth with collar and lapels faced with black velvet is another stylish combination much used this season. Tan covert cloth with a lining of bright pink glacé silk and a collar faced with golden brown velvet is also suggested. But all sorts of woolen materials, plain or fancy cloths, checks or stripes are suitable to its development.

No. 4787.—Ladies' Tailor Made Basque, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 27 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40 inches wide. Velvet represented, $\frac{1}{4}$ yard. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4788



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4760

CHILDS' DRESS.—Simplicity and style are combined in this sweet little frock of pink and white lawn. It is made with a full skirt gathered onto a short yoke and plainly finished at the lower edge by a deep hem. The only trimming is a large collar of lawn and lace fashioned with a full ruffle, over which falls shaped collar slashed in handsome squares. A tiny band, edged with a lace frill, completes the neck. This design is extremely serviceable as it can also be used for an apron to protect the little one's best frocks.

No. 4760.—Child's Dress, requires for medium size, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide, or 3 yards 36 inches wide. Lace edging, represented, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

Chats with Mothers.

CHILDRENS' PUNISHMENTS.

ONE of the most difficult tasks that falls on the mother and those in charge of the young folks is, as the "Mikado" sings, "to make the punishment fit the crime." Every child is different, and it is quite impossible to deal out chastisement in the same form to each one; that is the first point which the person in authority must grasp.

Secondly, the whole object of punishment is to teach the little one the error of its ways, and to induce it to refrain from repeating the same or similar offences. But the retribution must be so chosen that it does not make the child greedy or obstinate, arouse its passions, excite its fears, or wake a sense of injustice. Consequently, with all these pitfalls to avoid, it is a heavy responsibility to settle the question of punishments.

As Sir Walter Besant has shown, from another point of view, love must be the coping-stone of education. If a child is brought up in an atmosphere of tender, deep, judicious love, it can often be brought to order by an appeal to its feelings. Even the tiny tots will desist if they see that mother goes away from the nursery without speaking a word to them because they have disobeyed an order. Then, without making the little ones good by bribes, there are a hundred small things which serve as a reward for a day of virtue or some special act of self-denial.

To sit next to father at breakfast-time or Sunday's dinner, to take a walk with mother, to stay up five minutes later, to help

nurse or parents in some simple task, to be given a penny to bestow in charity, to play with the best stored-away toys, or to be lent a new book to read, all these are small pleasures which serve as a bait, and which can be withheld if not earned by the children.

On the other hand, you must adapt yourself to the nature of the juvenile delinquent; a mischievous, restless boy wants a sharp, peremptory rebuke occasionally, which would send a sensitive child into fits of tears; another, very proud, will bear anything rather than be scolded in the presence of others. Their little feelings must be studied, and when mother goes round to the cots to kiss good-night, nearly every child can be talked into a state of repentance and good resolves.

After a brief Caudle lecture of this description, let the little one be kissed kindly, so that it feels itself at peace once again, for to my mind there is something cruel in leaving a child unforgiven and desolate, to harden its heart at night or sob itself miserably to sleep.

As far as possible, avoid connecting punishments and rewards with the table if you wish the children to have plain, healthy appetites, and be free from greediness. If you deprive them of their toothsome delicacies, the longing for them arouses an ugly side in the young nature, and may even lead a child into petty depredations, beside putting an undue stress on the delights of the table.

M. E. D

CHILDS' DRESS No. 4766.

CHILDS' DRESS.—White lawn was used for making this dainty little dress. It is cut with a full skirt gathered into a square neck edged with a tiny frill of Valenciennes lace placed on either side of a band of insertion. A deep hem finishes the bottom, while pretty lace trimmed ruffles fall over the full sleeves of the tucked guimpe which must be worn under this frock. Pink and white French gingham trimmed with Hamburg edging and worn over a white guimpe is another stylish combination suggested for this design.

No. 4766.—Child's Dress (to be worn with a Guimpe), requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide. Lace insertion represented, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards; lace edging, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4766

June Millinery.

EVERY month, as it comes around in its due course, brings with it a bewildering show of new millinery, which is so bewitching that it excites the possibly extravagant remark that millinery never was so beautiful before! But though this may by unfair to seasons past it is hard to believe that they could have seen, more lovely head coverings than those now exhibited in the best New York houses.

One or two quite new features are noted, which are, however, only new at the present time, for they have severally played their parts in fashions of a past date. One of these novelties is the double brim, which occurs on several good models, and is vaguely reminiscent of a shelving bank, "where cowslips and the nodding violet grow." The small flowers that trim such a shape nestle confidingly under the projecting edge of the double brim.

Another novelty is a mushroom-like crown of very fine tulle shirred and gathered upon thick wire. A new millinery bow is made of piece silk, cut into strips of perhaps four inches in width, and then gathered slightly at either edge upon thick millinery wire, after which, this made ribbon is manufactured into such bows and loops as may be required. This style is very pretty, and somewhat of a relief to the usual plain ready-made ribbon.

The first hat sketched upon this page (in the upper left hand corner of the illustration) is a very original *chapeau* of black chip edged with a tiny frill of chiffon and trimmed with black ostrich tips, yellow aigrettes, and in the front a French bow of bright yellow ribbon. Beside it is one of the lovely new flower toques with the crown composed of crushed pink roses. A stunning black velvet rosette bow, a feather pompon and a Paradise aigrette trim the left side.

The matron's handsome bonnet in the lower corner, shows a smart combination of black, white and the new bright pink. The frame of fancy lace straw is allowed to show in the centre front, back of which is arranged a drapery of white lace, covering

almost the entire bonnet. Flat pink roses trim either side, while three jetted plumes and a big bunch of aigrettes nod over all and give the necessary height to the creation.

Some few exquisite "poke" bonnets are to be seen, mostly trimmed with gathered chiffon, single unmounted roses, and lovely ostrich plumes; whilst long and very wide ribbon strings are attached. Straws with very sharply pointed crowns, are popular for the moment, and trim very smartly. There is a decided tendency for thickness round the edge of a brim, and if this effect is not secured by the weaving of the straw, a trimming

in the form of a tiny ruche of net or chiffon placed upon either side of the extreme edge of the brim will give the desired result. A last year's straw might in this way be brought up to date.

Amongst popular millinery colors the combinations of leaf green and violet, pale blue and pale green, pink and yellow, pink and violet, are much noticed, but these apparently inharmonious colorings are so dexterously blended that the sum total is exquisite. Very pale *eau-de-Nil* straw, trimmed with lilies of the valley and white moiré ribbons looks very dainty.

The Paradise plumes and large spreading ospreys are not so conspicuous on the latest millinery; big ruches round the crown are still much to be seen, and are a charming decoration; as a variation to the ribbon, these ruches are sometimes made of two shades of chiffon, or the ruche effect is retained in other small hat shapes by placing

ing all round the crown huge rosettes of tulle of harmonizing or contrasting shades. A beautiful new ribbon that would form a handsome trimming for millinery purposes is in a Louis Seize pattern on a white moiré ground, bordered on either side with blurred pink roses, which are outlined and enriched with thick gold thread, that has nothing tinsel-like in its composition.

And now for a brief description of one of the daintiest hats I have seen for a long time. A hat of black drawn net had the brim a most hidden with a close wreath of large shaded pansies; towards the front is a large bow, wing-shaped, of open gold embroidery; these wings are mixed up in a large bow of organdie gauze shaded from mauve to violet.

Mlle. ADELE.





front. Draped waist - belt, tied in front, but a little on one side. Lace bertha round the shoulders. Puffed sleeves to elbow, with lace frills falling over the arm. Some skirts of this style are opened in front over an apron, or at the sides over panels.

Another novelty for young girls is to take several yards of velvet, silk, or satin ribbon; then to fasten the centre of the length with a diamond or fancy pin to the front of the waistband, which is of the same material. Then you carry the ends over the shoulders (where they must be fastened), and then you tie the ends together at the back, and let them fall to the ground, like the "follow me, ye lads" of the Second Empire. This, of course, only suits very young girls.

Boleros and waistbands for evening wear are almost covered with spangles and beads, intended to represent precious stones. They look very brilliant at night, and give work to many clever hands which otherwise might be unoccupied. Designers also benefit by this fashion, for much of the elegance of the work depends on the design; and when one design has been accepted by Worth, or any other great fashion maker, it cannot be employed by any other firm.

However soft the material may be, and however transparent, it is always embroidered and generally *à jour*. In some cases the embroidery is substituted by lace (for economy). Worth has brought out a new chenille embroidery for day costumes. Bodices and skirts are half covered with this embroidery, which follows the lines of a trellis fence. Day costumes are also very much trimmed with braid, put on in various ways—round the skirt, or in stripes down the skirt, or only down the seams of skirt, bodice, and sleeves.

Braid trimming is a specialty of the celebrated Honnet firm. It looks exceedingly well in black, on a soft and light red cloth. On one of these braided red costumes I have seen a waistbelt entirely of precious stones with an antique buckle in front.

Actresses Decide the Mode.—A Novelty for Young Girls.—The Craze for Embroidery and Braid Trimmings.

WHETHER we like it or not, it is the actress who now leads fashion in Paris. Thus to one we owe the fact that stiff linings to skirts are now quite set aside, softness, if not limpness, being substituted for stiffness. No more materials that "stand on end" for her, but only soft, wavy materials trimmed with still softer lace and *mousseline de soie*.

Another celebrity of the boards, this time a singer, is adopting the Louis XIII. style, which Worth is modernizing for her. Train skirts and short waists distinguish these toilles, with long basques pointed in



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4789

LADIES' NORFOLK JACKET.—A stylish Norfolk jacket of tan colored canvas cloth, which can be used either for a bodice or an outer garment, is here shown. It is made with the usual three box plaits both front and back and fits the figure perfectly. The neck is cut out in a V shape and finished with pointed lapels and a jaunty rolling collar. A narrow belt is worn about the waist. All fashionable woolens, corduroy or velvet can be used for this design.

No. 4789.—Ladies' Norfolk Basque, requires for medium size, 4 yards material 27 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Lining required, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

Redingotes, which reappeared last Winter, will be more than ever worn this Spring. They will be made of soft supple cloth or taffetas, for ordinary wear, and in lace or crape for the races, garden parties, etc. They will not be lined, but will disclose the dainty costume beneath.

White cambric and linen will play a very active part in dress this year, not only for entire costumes, but for collars, cuffs, frills, chemisettes and blouses.

For evening we shall see blouses made entirely of lace, with bows and waistbands of colored ribbon. Extra elegant models are embroidered with gold, silver, and precious stones, with waistband entirely of precious stones. Nothing can be more lovely or richer looking.

ELAINE DE MARSY.

Of Interest to Modistes.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF LACE.—Every width of lace can be called into requisition nowadays; very deep flounces are frequently united round the centre to form a *Watteau*, secured to the shoulders at the back and descending to the hem, while narrower flounces are mitred on the bodice beneath the arms, the ends being carried down the front and the back, secured at the waist line and at the foot with large diamond buckles. Sometimes they are festooned diagonally across the skirt, or in a straight line all around, headed by ruches of flowers. Loose ends of lace very frequently fall from the bust to the hem of the dress beneath bows of ribbon.

ROSETTES.—These are made in chiffon, ribbon, lace, and satin, and are introduced on the fronts of the bodices in the immediate centre, on either shoulder, and at the back of the waist, while they play an important part in catching up the diaphanous materials which now veil so many skirts.

TUCKS.—Tucks are now applied to low bodices in a perfectly new style, that is, satin and silk, made full back and front, are covered with *lisso*, having horizontal tucks from the neck to the waist, and the sleeves are treated in the same way. The material renders them very soft and pretty, and several of the *débutantes* have been wearing bodices thus made at the Easter balls.

THE BELT.—The belts are growing in richness and tighten round the waist, mostly displaying a couple of rows of ornamental buttons. Black satin and black moiré and the rich make of *peau de soie* are most employed, for it is realized that the dark coloring reduces the size of the waist.

LOW BODICES.—These are nearly all laced at the back, whether pointed or otherwise. The young matrons seem to be taking kindly to the points back and front, and a certain severity of trimming; but the unmarried women have as yet preferred the full bodices ending in belts at the waist. Nothing could well be more elaborate, in the way of ornamentation, jewels, and embroidery, than these same belts; and yet sometimes a simple fold of the material, either velvet or satin, is all that is required. The sleeves are made with ruffles or short puffs.



French Crochet Lace and Insertion.

IT is well to learn the pattern of the insertion given here before beginning to work the lace, because for the sake of economizing space, the instructions for that part of the edging which repeats the design of the insertion have not been given in full. These models are sent out by the house of Rosier-Daulard, in Paris, and will be found most effective when executed with cotton No. 24, and a steel hook to correspond.

For the insertion then, begin with 32 chain, and work rather tightly.—*First Row.* Miss two chain, 1 double crochet, 3 chain, miss three, 1 long treble (cotton twice round the hook), 3 chain, miss three, 3 double crochet, 3 chain, miss three, 1 long treble, 3 chain, miss three, 3 double crochet, 3 chain, miss three, 1 long treble, 3 chain, miss three, 2 double crochet.—*Second Row.* 2 chain, 1 double crochet over the second double crochet of the last row. Remember in working double crochet in this and future rows, always to take up the back loop of the stitch in the preceding row; 5 chain, 1 long treble on the top of the long treble of the last row, 5 chain, 3 double crochet on those of the last row, 5 chain, 1 long treble as before, 5 chain, 3 double crochet, 5 chain, 1 long treble, 5 chain, 2 double crochet at end.—*Third Row.* 7 chain, 1 double crochet in the last chain of the next loop, 1 double crochet on the top of the long treble and 1 double crochet in the first chain after the treble, 3 chain, 1 long treble in the second of the next three double crochet, 3 chain, 3 double crochet as before, 3 chain, 1 long treble, 3 chain, 3 double, 3 chain, 1 long treble at the end.—*Fourth Row.* 9 chain, 3 double crochet, 5 chain, 1 long treble on the top of the next long treble, 5 chain, 3 double, 5 chain, 1 long treble, 5 chain, 3 double, 5 chain, miss three chain, 1 long treble.—*Fifth Row.* 2 chain, 1 double crochet in the first chain after the long treble of the preceding row, 3 chain, 1 long treble in the second of the next three double, 3 chain, 1 double in the last chain of the next loop, 1 double crochet on the top of the long treble, 1 double crochet in the first chain after the long treble, 3 chain, 1 long treble, 3 chain, 3 double as before, 3 chain, 1 long treble, 3 chain, miss five chain, 2 double crochet. Repeat from the 2nd row till enough has been made. Then work as follows along each edge of the insertion, 1 treble into one of the holes, * 2 chain, miss two stitches, 1 treble; repeat from *.

For the lace begin with a foundation of 43 chain, and work the first row as follows: Miss two, 1 double crochet, 3 chain, miss three, 1 long treble, 3 chain, miss three, 3 double, 3 chain,

miss three, 1 long treble, 3 chain, miss three, 1 long treble, 3 chain, miss three, 1 long treble, 3 chain, miss three, 2 treble. The full directions given for the above row should be sufficient to start the insertion or grounding of the pattern, so in future rows the instructions will refer only to the vandyke portion of the lace.—

Second Row. 12 chain, 3 treble on the first three of these twelve chain, 2 treble on the top of the preceding two treble, 3 treble in the next three stitches; then work as in the second row of the insertion.—*Third Row.* After making the insertion until within three stitches of the treble of the last row, work 14 treble.—

Fourth Row. 12 chain, 3 treble in the first three of the chain, then 17 treble.—*Fifth Row.* 10 treble, 3 chain, miss two, 1 double, 3 chain, miss two, 10 treble.—*Sixth Row.* 12 chain, 3 treble in the first three, then 7 treble in the next seven stitches, 5 chain, 1 double crochet in the first hole, 5 chain, 1 double in the next hole, 5 chain, miss three treble, 10 treble, after which proceed with the insertion pattern as usual.—*Seventh Row.* Work till within three stitches of the first group of treble, then 10 treble, 5 chain, 1 double in the first hole, 5 chain, 4 treble in the second hole, 5 chain, 1 double in the third hole, 5 chain, miss three treble, 10 treble.—*Eighth Row.* 12 chain, 3 treble on the first three and 7 treble in the next seven stitches, * 5 chain, 1 double in the next hole; repeat from * three times, 5 chain, miss three treble, 10 treble, then work the insertion pattern.—*Ninth Row.*

When within three stitches of the first group of treble, 10 treble, * 5 chain, 1 double in the next hole, 5 chain, 4 treble in the next hole; repeat from * once, 5 chain, 1 double crochet in the next hole, 5 chain, miss three treble, 10 treble.—*Tenth Row.* 12 chain, 3 treble on the first three, 7 treble, * 5 chain and 1 double as before; repeat from * five times, 5 chain, miss three, 10 treble.

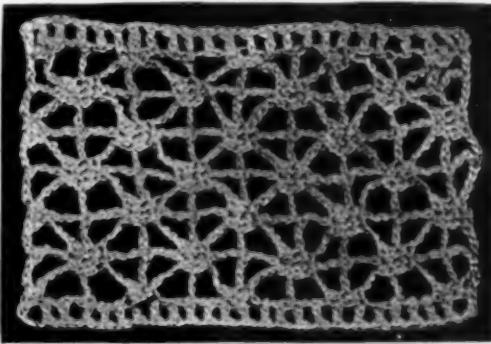
—*Eleventh Row.* 10 treble, 5 chain, 1 double, 5 chain, 1 double, 5 chain, 3 treble in the three chain before the next group of treble, 7 treble in the next seven treble.—*Twelfth Row.* 6 chain, miss three treble, 10 treble on the next ten stitches, 5 chain, 1 double in the loop before the next four treble, 5 chain,

1 double, 5 chain, 1 double, 5 chain, 1 double, 5 chain, 3 treble in the three chain before the next group of treble, 7 treble on the next seven stitches, then continue the pattern of the insertion.—

Thirteenth Row. Miss three treble of last row, then 10 treble, 5 chain, 1 double, 5 chain, 4 treble, 5 chain, 1 double, 5 chain, 3 treble in the three chain just before the group of treble, 7 treble.—*Fourteenth Row.* 6 chain, miss three treble, 10 treble, 5 chain, 1 double, 5 chain, 1 double, 5 chain, 3 treble in the three chain before the next group, 7 treble.—*Fifteenth Row.* 10 treble, 5 chain, 1 double, 5 chain, 3 treble in the three chain before the next group, 7 treble.—*Sixteenth Row.* 6 chain, miss three treble, 10 treble, 3 treble in the three chain of next loop that are nearest to the next group of treble, 7 treble.—*Seventeenth Row.* 14 treble after the insertion.—

Eighteenth Row. 6 chain, miss three treble, 8 treble.—*Nineteenth Row.* This consists almost entirely of the insertion pattern, 2 treble only being worked over the fourth and fifth treble of the last row. Repeat

now from the second row. For the picot edge which completes the vandykes, begin with one treble in the hole at the end of the 18th row, 2 chain, 1 treble in the hole at the end of the 15th row, *, 1 picot of 4 chain, 1 treble in the same hole; repeat from * twice, 2 chain, then repeat from * all along, but in the tip of the vandyke work 5 treble and 4 picots to make the point set well.



INSERTION TO MATCH THE LACE.



FRENCH CROCHET LACE.

How to Retain Youth.



IT is a question which tendency is most to be disparaged—that of irretrievably old women affecting to be young, by artificial means, or young women allowing themselves to appear prematurely old through sheer carelessness. I am dealing with the medium course, which is certainly possible—numbers of women when they have passed the age of thirty realize that the Summer of their youth has waned, and while lamenting it they are apt to resign themselves to what appears to them to be their fate, and consequently they rob their Autumn of much of its sunshine and their looks of at least a great deal of charm, and they cease to be on the alert for pleasures which are still within their reach. Now if you would retain your youth, like

Esmonds' love, the evergreen and fascinating Lady Castlewood in Thackeray's famous novel, you must never own even to yourself, that you feel old; if you do a sensation akin to hopeless despair, (in its mild form, of course), immediately sets in and away will go the last gleam of youth.

ATTEND TO THE MIND BEFORE THE BODY.

IT is of the utmost importance that you have sufficient mental occupation and you should never lose sight of the fact that your intellectual powers are capable of being improved and suitable literature should be sought for accordingly, not necessarily of a heavy order but works from which you can derive some benefit as well as pleasure. As regards physical exercise sufficient of this should be taken regularly to keep you in good health; if you have a cycle there is no fear of your neglecting this important means of preserving your figure and complexion. Excellent as out of door exercise is, it is not all that is needed to keep your movements graceful and your limbs supple. A course of fencing occasionally, or exercises systematically performed, should be gone through every morning before the toilet is completed, with the window a little way open if the weather permits.

LITTLE THINGS THAT HELP.

The general health needs very good care and when at any time you are a little out of sorts, procure medical advice if necessary, or at all events suitable remedies. Then a certain amount of attention should be paid to your diet for the chances are that your digestive powers are not capable of doing exactly the same amount of work which they accomplished without difficulty when you were twenty, and it is of the utmost importance that your food is so selected

as to keep you at your normal weight whatever that may be.

TRY TO FEEL YOUNG.

The woman who finds that although she is no longer a girl, she is still attractive, or who realizes that young people look upon her as a companion and to her for sympathy, such as would not be expected from an elderly woman, must necessarily feel younger than she really is. Therefore do what you can to retain any beauty you may possess, and take an interest in any young people by whom you are surrounded, and let them feel that they may rely upon your ready sympathy in all that concerns them, and though there may be some eighteen years between you they will not realize it and will look upon you almost as one of themselves. The cultivation of brightness and an even temper will do much to keep the wrinkles from your face.

J. M.

The Art of Amusing an Invalid.

THE best way to amuse an invalid depends very much upon the invalid and the nature of the disease. Individual taste must be studied—the likes, dislikes, and hobbies which the patient had during health, supposing he or she is not a lifelong invalid; these are often good guides for the would-be amuser.

To amuse any invalid, one must possess plenty of patience and good humor, must be able always to look on the bright side, must be far-seeing, tactful, and resourceful. Everything and anything that will arrest the invalid's attention and draw his thoughts from himself, if only for a short time, may be indulged in. Encourage the invalid to amuse himself, as pleasurable occupation of mind or hand is the very best kind of amusement.

Puzzles—mental stimulants if not too exciting—and watching others at work will often interest. "Everything by turns, and nothing long," for no amusement should be continued till it becomes wearisome. Don't ask the invalid what he would like to do or have; invalids enjoy things better that come as surprises.

If your invalid is fond of reading, then books and papers should be supplied in plenty; but as reading when in a reclining position is not good for the eyes, the patient should be raised, if permissible, or read to by a good reader.

Some bed-ridden patients beguile many weary hours by wood-carving, painting, drawing, knitting, and sewing, etc. To teach an invalid a new occupation or new pattern frequently affords exceeding delight. A mirror hung on a line, or placed opposite a window, so that outside objects and passers by may be seen by the patient in bed, is a source of great enjoyment.

Invalids should seldom be left by themselves. It is not necessary that they should be always talking, or being talked to; their greatest happiness sometimes consists in perfect quietude. But company is essential, so that a feeling of loneliness may never be experienced.

Cheery chat, writing and reading letters, may all be used as aids to enjoyment.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4774

LADIES' BLAZER.—A stylish blazer showing the very latest cut is here displayed. Blue serge is the serviceable material used for our model which is made with a short fitted back, shaped by the usual seams and finished by a stitched lap. The fronts are very jaunty, being cut without biases and turned over at the bust in square revers, trimmed with rows of stitching. A rolling collar completes the neck. This blazer may be worn open or closed as shown in the different views presented in the illustration. Canvas, serge, cheviot, all light-weight cloakings or duck, piqué, crash, or bicycle suiting are appropriate materials to use for this design.

No. 4774—Ladies' Blazer, requires for medium size, 3½ yards material 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 36 inches wide, or 2½ yards 40 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



OUR domicile may be, possibly is, of the typical square order of suburban dwelling or country house, and a house, mark me, that was not built within the last ten years, and is, therefore, devoid of all those architectural airs and graces which adorn the modern villa; often it must be added to the sad hindrance of comfort. But because our house is old-fashioned, there is no reason why we should not make the rooms in it look pretty with a little expense and forethought. When one passes down a street of suburban dwellings, how soon the eye discerns the artistic and careful mistresses who live within certain homes.

Such dwellings are marked by the spotless purity of the door steps; the brightness of the window panes; the graceful draping of the curtains; the pretty window boxes filled with the flowers of the season. The shades are drawn up each to the same height, and are not allowed to hang with undecorative untidiness. In fact, everything, from the exterior, shows care and love of the home beautiful, and speaks eloquently, even to the stranger, of the comfort and daintiness that he would find within were he privileged to enter.

I am not one of those people who say that unpleasing and inartistic surroundings prove a woman to possess a sordid and unlovely soul, for well do I know that, with the best will in the world, many ladies are fain to content themselves with the barest of homes, because they lack just that little spare money that would enable them to purchase a few charming accessories. Absolutely nothing can be done without some money for the needful implements and addenda, that are required even by the economical and self-helpful home worker.

If, by chance, amongst my readers be numbered a woman who, either from grinding genteel poverty, or the miser-like stinginess of her mankind, is not able to do anything to brighten and beautify her dwelling place, let her feel assured of the heartfelt sympathy of myself, and others of her sex more fortunate than she; very cruel would it be to call her sordid or inartistic.

But those women who have the available money, and only lack the energy, are severely to be blamed, for it is quite impossible to trace how far the influence of a pretty and comfortable home extends. We are all so wonderfully influenced by surroundings, that a pretty home, or its opposite, may have incalculable effects upon our lives and the lives of those dear to us; leading them, in the one case to carelessness of person and thought; guiding them, in the other to self-respect and proper dignity.

Who knows but that the sudden remembrance of his beautiful and comfortable home may not often restrain a son from participating in some vulgar and far different scene? Her charming surroundings may often have power to restrain a daughter from a hasty and unsuitable marriage.

Now the first requisite of a pretty and attractive home is pretty furniture. Very few of us can afford to refurnish our houses from "top to toe," but in even in the humblest dwelling there occasionally comes a time when a new chair, a table, or per-

haps, a sofa has to be purchased, and we can take care to buy a pretty one, for beautiful furniture is just as cheap as the hideous monstrosities seen in many houses. So much has been done of late years to popularize art, that many of the very cheapest articles are now made in exceedingly graceful shapes.

Another fad, sure to delight all conservative house mistresses, is the present craze for old furniture. The genuine antiques in good repair are the most highly prized but modern reproductions of the quaint shapes of Colonial days are so lovely that they are by no means to be despised. By old furniture, of course, I mean mahogany claw foot chairs, tables or secretaries from fifty to a hundred years old. The ugly marble topped and hair cloth upholstered furniture of twenty-five or thirty years ago has absolutely no value, aside from its associations, for it is considered by all refined people hideously inartistic. So if you have hidden away in the depths of the garret any real old "Colonial," by all means polish it up and bring it down into the parlor if you want to be in the height of fashion.

A very dainty sofa is shown in our sketch entitled "An Artistic Corner." It is a sort of modern adaptation of the high backed settee that some of us can remember seeing in old houses. A beautiful English cretonne with a dull buff ground, patterned with big poppies in shades of dull reds and maroons, forms a suitable covering. The accompanying chair is of one of the new shapes with a long narrow carved back and spindle legs in highly polished



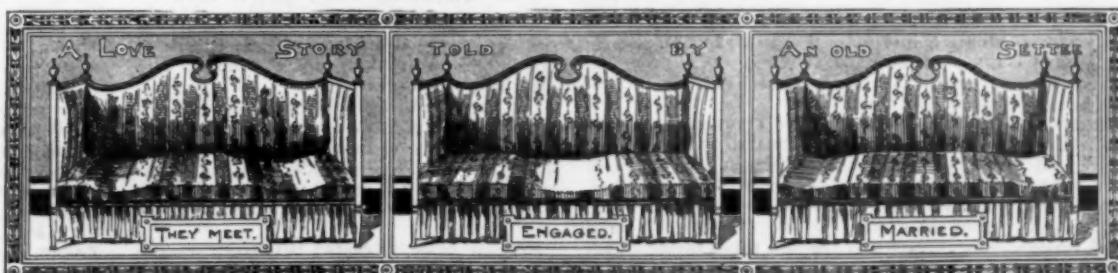
AN ARTISTIC CORNER.

cherry, while a piece of dark red figured brocatelle covers the upholstered seat.

What could be more quaint and charming than the old settee or sofa that mutely tells its love story at the bottom of this page? Its pretty striped cretonne covering and the charming old fashioned valance that falls from the seat can all be copied by the clever home upholsterer. By the use of some of the cheap, but artistic upholstery fabrics now in the market, the clever woman can revolutionize the appearance of her home.

Denims this season are remarkably handsome. They come in splendid white patterns, over the rich blue; sometimes in two-toned effects, in designs taken from old French productions. What a find to the woman of limited means these denims are; how useful for pillows, table covers, screens, a curtain to a closet door, or bathroom window. Stuffs rich in effect for every home from the wealthiest to the poorest.

A. L. LEWIS.





A MATEUR dressmakers never at any time pay sufficient attention to the details of their work. A carefully ironed or boned seam, a knot put just in the right place in the under part of seam, will make all the difference in the world in the matter of fit of a bodice. Boning is especially a work that, if it is to be well done, is a tiresome job and the home worker should not be tempted to "slight" it. For it must be remembered that an hour or so of wearisome employment may reap the rich reward of a toilette that will be a joy for months—if not for ever—because the bodice fits so accurately and beautifully. It seems worth while trying for, does it not?

A few words about the pressing of seams; those that have curved surfaces should be ironed over a rounded surface, such as an ordinary rolling-pin encased tightly in a thick roll of flannel. If the sharply curved seams of a bodice, as the under-arm ones and the front darts, be ironed on a flat board there is a great chance of stretching them out of shape. And before ironing, it is well to cut tiny notches on either side of the seam, on the wrong side, which will make the two portions lie smoother and iron better. These notches are only needed about the waist of the bodice, where it curves to the shape of the figure, and one knot must be placed exactly upon the line of the waist.

Real whalebone is undoubtedly the best thing to employ for boning purposes, for it is so pliable, and it is so convenient to

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McCall Bazar Patterns Nos. 4780—4017

BOYS' COSTUME.—A stylish Summer suit consisting of a blouse waist of white percale and well fitting trousers of blue serge.

No. 4780.—Boys' Blouse, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide. Embroidery required for collar and cuffs, $\frac{1}{4}$ yard; embroidery edging represented, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards; embroidery insertion, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard. Cut in 7 sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 4017.—Boys' Knee Trousers, require for medium size, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or $\frac{3}{4}$ yard 44 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years. Price, 15 cents.

be able to cut off just the length required from a strip, rather than to be tied down to use the lengths provided in the sets of bodice steels, which are sold ready cased.

This latter fact is, again, not desirable. It is preferable to apply casings of binding of the required size upon each seam, taking care when felling them on to allow a slight puckering in the binding, to the extent of two inches above and below the waist line. It is just there that the bones will need to be forced most, and when the puckers in the casing seem quite pressed out by the bone, it may reasonably be concluded that that seam will fit without a crease. At the top, the casings must be finished with a quarter inch loop, which will prevent the rounded edge of the bone from working through the bodice.

The bones, before being fitted into the casing, should have a small hole bored in either end, through which, when it is in place, a few strong stitches may be taken; thus holding the bone securely to the seam. This forcing of the bones into position, and the firm hold required upon them until they are finally fixed, is all very tiring for the fingers, and it is said that the professional boners in the dressmakers' establishments, who are entrusted with this important work, suffer frequently from sore fingers, and sometimes from strained wrists; so great is the force that they require to exercise upon the bones. But the home worker need not fear such dire consequences, because she is only occasionally called upon to bone a bodice.

As boning is such a serious matter in a plain tailor-made bodice, it is wiser for a girl who is not sure of her skill to effect draped and fussy waists, where trifling errors in fit are not so glaringly apparent as in a designedly tight-fitting plain bodice, but I strongly advocate that she tries her very best to conquer the knack of boning, for there is no doubt that a perfect-fitting plain bodice is often infinitely smarter and more graceful than a fussy one, and it is besides more uncommon, since hosts of smaller dressmakers, and the amateur contingent, can turn out passable trimmed bodices, whilst it is only reserved for the few to achieve the plain garment in its full perfection.

There is no royal road to securing a good fit. But the one thing that must not be done is to pull the waist line out of place. Even in basting the forms together baste from the waist line up or from the waist line down, but never from top to bottom.

CHILD'S REEFER.—What could be daintier than this cunning little reefer made of white piqué with a big collar trimmed with Hamburg edging?

No. 4773.—Child's Reefer, requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40 inches wide. Embroidery edging represented, narrow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards; wide, 4 yards; buttons, 12. Cut in 6 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

If you contemplate making a new gown, be sure and send for the McCall BAZAR DRESS-MAKER.

Novelties in Paper Flowers.

An Old Decoration Revived.



THERE is no decoration for the home so effective as flowers, and those who can afford an abundant supply may rely upon their rooms looking bright and charming. But

natural flowers run away with money, and it is not always convenient to spare the amount necessary to adorn Summer fire-places and large spaces with floral trophies. In this case a few artificial flowers mixed with foliage plants are useful, and when well made, are quite capable of deceiving the eye. The most realistic paper flowers are, perhaps, the large white chrysanthemums almost like melting snowballs. The yellow ones, too, are charming. Pots of these placed in a grate (when the weather has become too mild for fires), and associated with real ferns and other greenery, will look quite picturesque.

Of course, the art of paper-flower-making is to imitate as nearly as possible the natural blossom; consequently, the more one studies the real, the better one will be able to make the imitation. Strangely enough, leaves are never made in paper; the effect would be unconvincing, and muslin leaves, ready bought from the shops, are always obtainable.

In order to copy a flower as successfully as possible, gather the finest specimen you can procure; examine it carefully and pick it to pieces, one petal at a time. As you pick off the petals, make a drawing—no matter how rough—on paper to guide you in making up the flower, numbering each petal as you draw it. When the real flower is reduced, take the largest petal, flatten it on cardboard, and draw the outline, making it larger all round than the petal itself, to allow for "crimping." Take one of each size of petal of which the flower is composed, and treat it in the same way, and count how many of each size are required. These stiff diagrams will serve as models time after time. The flowers should be cut from French tissue-paper, which can be bought in a variety of colors; and the tools required are a pair of steel pincers, a pair of sharp, fine scissors, some mucilage, green wire, a reel of green silk, and a cushion covered with calico. For flowers such as tulips and crocuses, variegated paper is, I believe, sold.

The old-fashioned cabbage rose should be made of three separate shades of pink

paper. There are five different-sized petals to this flower, and the paper should be folded so as to cut eight of a size each time. When cut, they must all be crimped, which is done by laying the cut petals on the cushion, and pinching them between the prongs of the pincers, one petal being treated at a time. The petals are ultimately glued together in three groups, which are joined to the balls of wool, covered with green paper, and united

by a wire stem, the petals clustering thickly round the "heart" of the flower, so as to almost conceal it. The object of making up the rose in three groups is for greater security.

To make a calyx, you will want a rather bright shade of green paper, stiffer than tissue. Keep the spikes sharp and realistic. Insert the calyx in the rose, and afterwards turn over the tops of the petals, and curl them the way you wish. The stem is made of green wire, and when buds and leaves are added at intervals, tie the stems of these to the rose-stem with green silk, and cover with strips of green paper, streaked with gum on the inside. With many flowers, it is advisable to take a little wadding, and put it round the stem where the blossom joins, pulling it down to graduate the fulness, and covering it with paper. This will give the thickness of stem noticeable in many flowers just beneath the blossom.

Azaleas, poppies, crocuses, and calla lilies are very easy to imitate; the carnation calls for a little more work in the vandyked edges. Each petal, too, must be strongly veined, the pincers being brought down in deep, irregular marks for this purpose.

A calla-lily is formed by twisting double tissue-paper into a sugar-loaf shape, one side curling over the other. Into the centre is inserted a twist of bright yellow paper, moistened with gum, and dipped into powdered orange-chrome, the whole being about as thick round as the little finger.

The simple little primrose is made in three rounds of pale yellow paper, the petals being glued into a cup formed of green wire and paper.

Chrome, carmine, cobalt, and other colors are used to tint the petals of various flowers, according to Nature, and sometimes they are made entirely of white paper, painted, although this is rather a difficult proceeding and requires a true artistic touch to accomplish with any degree of success.

M. E. LELAND.

Before deciding on your new Spring and Summer gowns be sure to send for the **MC CALL BAZAR DRESSMAKER** which contains over six hundred designs suitable for ladies, misses and children. All the very latest styles illustrated by the best artists. Price, including postage, 25 cents. At our Agencies, 20 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4767

MISSSES' SHIRT WAIST.—This dainty waist displays a box-plaited back and gathered front fastening under a stitched plait, edged with a lace ruffle.

No. 4767.—Misses' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size, 3½ yards material 22 inches wide, 3 yards 27 inches wide, or 2½ yards 36 inches wide. Lace represented, 3¼ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4761

No. 4761.—LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT (having its Side Gores gathered—suitable for thin fabrics), requires for medium size, 8 yards material 22 inches wide, 7½ yards 27 inches wide, or 6 yards 36 inches wide. Lining required, 6½ yards; lace insertion, 2½ yards. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width around bottom, 4½ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but to our readers, only 15 cents.



Toilet Hints for Cyclists.

HERE is no rose without its thorn, and even the most delightful of recreations has its drawbacks. A spin on one's favorite "wheel" through sunny lanes and pleasant high roads makes the blood course vigorously through the veins and sends the glow of vitality and health through the frame, but, alas! is too often productive of unbecoming flushes, harsh, dry, or cracked skin and unsightly tan and freckles.

Worse than all these, perhaps, is the affection which has now come to be known as "the bicycle face"—a hard, anxious, and most "distressful" expression of countenance—chiefly affecting nervous riders, which in time becomes chronic.

Now, the moral of all this is that women cyclists must be on their guard against the pains and penalties which inevitably follow the neglect of certain rules, regulations, and precautions which, in our little "chat" this month, I am going to lay before my readers.

The trouble with most lady cyclists is that they become so excessively hot, especially in the region of the face, after about an hour's exertion. Of course, new riders suffer the most in this direction, because they have not yet learnt to regulate their speed, and because they become anxious and nervous when traffic has to be met and careful steering is required. It is therefore necessary to cultivate as much equanimity and cool nerve as possible. The application of a cooling sedative lotion to the face before starting out for a spin is, however, sometimes a boon and a blessing, and I know of at least two cycling friends who always carry a tiny bottle of face lotion, made up from one of my prescriptions, in their cycle satchels, and find it of almost inestimable benefit.

"My face used to become the color of a 'boiled lobster' after half-an-hour's cycling," said one of these girls recently, "and now, thanks to your lotion, I keep as cool as a cucumber."

My method for keeping the skin cool is very simple, but to obtain satisfactory results, it must be followed in every detail. First, then, rub well into the skin a thoroughly good emollient cream—a good cold cream, obtained from a reliable druggist, will answer the purpose. Cold cream is, however, sometimes adulterated, so I give a recipe for those who prefer to have one made up: White wax, one drachm; spermaceti, quarter ounce; white vaseline, two ounces; oil of sweet almonds, one ounce. Break the wax and spermaceti into small pieces, and place them, with the vaseline and oil, in a bowl or jar. Melt in a bain-marie, and pour in an ounce of rose-water that has been warmed, adding also three or four drops of otto of roses; then mix the whole

well together by means of an egg-beater until it becomes thick white, and creamy. Allow it to cool, and keep well-covered in a jar or pot.

A little of this cream should be taken on the fingers, and thoroughly well rubbed into the face until it is completely absorbed by the skin. Then lave the face again and again with buttermilk, or, if this is not easily obtainable, with water softened with oatmeal. To do this, place in a basin of water, several hours before it will be required for washing purposes, about half an ounce of oatmeal. Stir the water up once or twice, and it will be ready for use. Dry with a soft towel, and then gently rub over the skin a simple, sedative wash, composed of oxide of zinc, two drachms; pure glycerine, four drachms; rose-water, two ounces. Allow this to dry, and then dust over lightly with a little face powder. Carry a small bottle of this lotion with you if you are going for a long country ride. It will be found very cooling and refreshing when you stop at a wayside inn for a rest and "brush up."

MARY PRESCOTT.

Originality and Dressing Tables.

IT has been said, "Tell me who a man's friends are, and I will tell you who the man is," and a philosopher has written, "Show me a man's book-case, and I will show you the man."

To these I would add a parallel, "Describe to me a woman's dressing-table, and I will describe to you the woman." There is no feminine possession which teems more with its owner's characteristics. Her dressing-table is all her own. It is sacred to her own particular tastes and requirements, and be it in a tiny garret near the sky, or in my lady's luxuriant sleeping chamber, if a woman has any individuality at all, it peeps out here in innumerable little ways. The most reserved woman in the world feels she may give way and be her real self in the privacy of her bedroom, and her favorite flowers are pretty sure to be here in season, her favorite color asserts itself boldly in hangings and ornaments, and in the knick-knacks about, there is generally some evidence of her favorite art or amusement. The toilet appurtenances in themselves are a valuable index of character, and even the way the pins lie in the pin-tray or are stuck about the pincushion, and the quality of those pins, contribute their quota of evidence.

A pretty toilet-table is a charming possession, and one which gives its owner an immense amount of satisfaction, and dressing-tables, together with the rest of a bedroom suite, are so artistically designed now, there is really little excuse for possessing an ugly one. A table is hardly

complete without flowers of some kind, and it may also contain a photograph of our "nearest and dearest," and a book or two, in addition to the orthodox Testament, which most of us like to see daily before us, even if we don't often open it in our bedrooms. Toilet accessories, brushes and combs, and the like, unless silver or ivory mounted, should be relegated to the background, and kept in a drawer, where they will be just as easy to get at as in an embroidered brush and comb "bag," and more free from dust.

When a woman has an inborn artistic temperament, it has few better channels for making itself seen and felt than through her toilet-table. If there is a drapery over the mirror, how deliciously it is arranged! And what soft, pretty coloring there is about the toilet-cover, and how delightfully the little knick-knacks and odds and ends all seem to harmonize with one another!



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4769

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST.—White lawn with a navy blue figure was used for this stylish shirt waist. The front which is laid in three box plaits is remarkably trim and well fitting. The pointed yoke gives a flat appearance to the back and runs over the shoulders for a short distance on either side of the neck. The sleeves are made in the new leg-o'-mutton style.

No. 4769.—Ladies' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size, 4½ yards material 22 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide, or 2¾ yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes; 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

Invaluable Hints for Cleaning and Renovating Gowns.

IN THE Spring a woman's fancy, unlike the proverbial young man's, turns not to love but visions of new gowns. Now, unless one is endowed with an overflowing purse, the reality is apt to fall far short of the anticipation. New clothes have such an inconvenient habit of costing more than we expect, so that last year's garments have to do duty for "second and third best" with the vast majority of womankind. Before making over a dress it must be cleaned and freshened, as even the prettiest gowns are liable to get soiled and spotted. In fact, this always happens first to the very costumes we care for most. No one likes to throw away good material when by a little judicious treatment, it may be made almost like new, so we are sure the following hints for cleaning and renovating gowns, will be greatly appreciated by our readers.

The invaluable black silk, whether it is for day or evening wear, requires looking over. See that you have a clean and large table, spread out the silk, and sponge with cold strong coffee that has been strained. Or another good cleaning stuff is made in the following way: Take a quart of cold water and a pair of old glaceé kid gloves, and boil them till the water is reduced to a pint; when cold apply with a sponge, put the silk in the open air till nearly dry, then press with a warm (not hot) iron.

To Clean Black Material.—Buy five cent's worth of lump ammonia, and dissolve in a pint of boiling water. When cold sponge well every portion of the material, and set in the air till nearly dry, then put it through the mangle, or iron with a cloth over it.

White Lace.—Wash white cotton laces in a warm lather, rinse them, then boil if not clean, and pin them down on the ironing board to dry.

White Silk Laces.—I am told that to soak these in milk for twelve hours, then treat like cotton lace, will recover old laces that have become yellow. All laces, however, must be pinned out to dry or the pattern will be spoilt.

To Wash Colored Cottons.—These should be carefully washed in clean suds. To keep the colors in pinks and greens put a cup of vinegar to a gallon of water when rinsing; this is excellent.

To Remove Coffee Stains.—If on a white dress, the yolk of an egg, mixed with half a teaspoonful of glycerine, left on for a few moments, and then washed off with warm water.

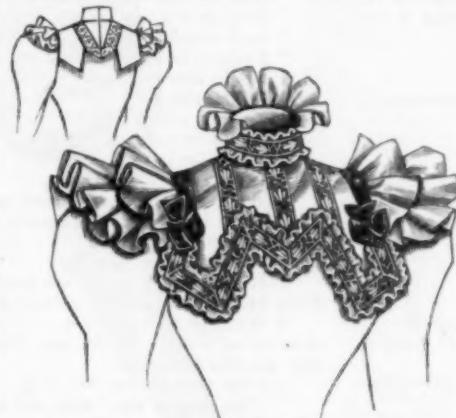
Scorch Marks may be removed with lemon juice and salt gently rubbed on the place and put in the sun.

Embroidery must always be ironed on the wrong side.

Gloss may be removed from mens' clothing by the following method: Take of castile soap, one ounce; ammonia, six ounces; sal soda, one ounce; alcohol and chloroform, one ounce each. Shave the soap fine, dissolve in a quart of warm water, and then add two and a half quarts of water to the other ingredients. Mix all well together and keep in tightly corked bottles. Shake well before using and apply with a piece of flannel, rubbing thoroughly.

A. M. T.

THE McCALL COMPANY'S great fashion book, THE BAZAR DRESSMAKER, must be seen by every woman who wishes to be considered well dressed. The Spring and Summer number contains over 600 different designs—all the latest and most popular styles of the season. Exclusive fashions for ladies and misses, beautiful models for children, big and little. Price including postage, 25 cents, at our agencies, 20 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4782

No. 4782.—LADIES' WAIST DECORATION, requires for medium size, 1 yard material 36 inches wide. Lace insertion represented, 3 yards; lace edging, 8 yards; satin ribbon, 2½ yards. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large. Price, 10 cts.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4778

No. 4778.—GIRLS' GUIMPE, requires for medium size, 1½ yards material 36 inches wide. Embroidery edging represented, 2 yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Price, 15 cents.

Scents and Soaps.

A Chat with a Well-Known Perfumer.

"**A**LL genuine perfumes are made directly from the flowers themselves," said the manager as I introduced myself as a representative of the QUEEN OF FASHION, and began to question him about his fragrant wares. "There are, of course," continued my informant, "numerous 'brands' that are artificially made, and emit a delightful aroma when they are first sprinkled, but after a few moments the real odor becomes apparent. With genuine perfumes the scent is pleasant until it fades completely. Our old scents are prepared in the same way as they were when we started; but you wanted to know something about the most fashionable kinds. At the top of the list is the 'Ess Bouquet'; this is an old variety and was the favorite perfume of George IV., and has since then gradually increased in favor until at the present time it is one of the leading scents amongst society people. Then we have 'Rose Moussense,' 'Ess Mareschale,' and a delicate perfume called 'Sweet Mace.'"

"But is not the latter rather unpleasant?"

"No; it would be so if made from the spice, but the flower only is used, and in time it will no doubt become very popular. Then there is 'Snow White-Blossom,' this being distilled from pure white flowers only, and a scent introduced this year called 'Bouquet de Caristoc.' Amongst the common scents, of which there are over one hundred different varieties, white rose, wood violet, and jasmine are most popular."

"Then lavender water, our old-fashioned favorite, is dying out?"

"It is not nearly so popular as it used to be; more's the pity, for there is no better perfume than this for many things, especially as a preventative for illness and for use in sickness, but, owing to inferior qualities, it has lost its popularity. In our case we grow the flowers, and distil them ourselves. I may add that nearly all perfumes made by us are packed in the same bottles as those in 1739. Soaps are perfumed with all these scents."

LADIES' SLEEVE.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4783

4783.—Ladies' Dress Sleeve, requires for medium size, 2½ yards material 22 inches wide, or 2 yards 36 inches wide. Lace represented, 1 yard; ribbon, 1½ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches wide. Price, 10 cents.

A Little Misunderstanding.



Brownlow?" asked my aunt.

"I would prefer to say nothing to Letitia Brownlow," I interposed hastily.

"Or Amelia Stafforth?"

"Is she not rather"—my mother waved one hand; "and Alfred is so slim."

"I think she has a very fine figure," responded my aunt. "Or there is Gertrude Williams; she will have a fortune if she outlives her sisters."

"There are only five of them," I said hopefully.

"Or Mabel Gordon?"

"She has taken a course of cooking lessons," observed my mother.

"No, none of these," I cried decisively.

My aunt looked offended.

"Very well, then, choose for yourself," she said tartly.

"Perhaps that would help," I remarked thoughtfully.

"You will choose somebody nice, won't you, Alfred?" said my mother.

"With money," observed my aunt.

"Well connected," emphasized my mother.

"Not too young," added my aunt.

"And religious," begged my mother.

"There is no objection to her being good-looking?" I asked, a trifle timidly.

"No, I think not," said my aunt, "provided she fully understands that beauty is but skin deep."

"I will tell her," I murmured.

"Well," said my aunt impatiently, after a short pause, "whom do you suggest?"

I thought for a moment.

"What do you say to Winifred Fraser?"

"That minx!" cried my aunt.

"Oh Alfred!" echoed my mother.

"Why not?" I asked.

"Such a dreadful family!" said my mother.

"So fast!" interjected my aunt.

"But have you never noticed the sun on her hair?" I asked innocently.

My aunt drew herself up.

"We have not noticed the sun on her hair," she said with much dignity—"nor do we wish to observe the sun on her hair."

I was justly annoyed. "I really think it must be Winifred Fraser," I said. "She is very fond of me and—"

"How can you be so cruel to me!" cried my mother. "Have you noticed how gray my hair is getting? You will not have me long." She drew out her handkerchief.

"You will come to a bad end," said my aunt. "I always thought you were depraved. If you marry that painted hussy, you must not expect my countenance."

"Under the circumstances, I will not marry Winifred Fraser," I said with great magnanimity, for I did not particularly want my aunt's countenance.

My aunt sniffed. "You had better not."

"I merely joked," I said soothingly, remembering she had not made her will.

"Indeed!"

"The truth is—I dropped my voice—"I am in love with some one else."

"And you never told me!" said my mother reproachfully.

"The girl I love is not free."

"Married!" cried my aunt.

"Not married—but engaged."

"Who is it?" asked my mother gently.

I was silent for a moment, and then I sighed.

"It is Constance Burleigh."

"It would have been a most suitable match," murmured my mother.

"Very suitable," repeated my aunt.

There was a momentary silence, broken by my aunt.

"I did not know Constance was engaged."

"It is a secret; you must not repeat what I have told you."

"I don't like these secret engagements," said my aunt brusquely. "Who told you?"

"She told me herself."

"Who is the man?"

"I do not think I should repeat his name."

"I hope Constance is not throwing herself away."

I shook my head doubtfully.

"You know the man?"

I nodded.

"Is he quite—quite—"

Again I shook my head doubtfully.

"What have you heard?" my aunt asked eagerly.

"I don't think I ought to repeat these things."

"You can surely trust your mother," murmured my mother.

"And my discretion," said my aunt.

"Well," I said, "I have been told he is cruel to his mother."

"Really!" cried the two ladies in a breath.

"His mother told me so herself."

"How sad!" said my mother.

"And what else?" asked my aunt.

"Another relation of his told me he was depraved."

"Poor, poor Constance!" whispered my mother.

"And would probably end badly."

"I expect he drinks," said my aunt grimly.

"Does Constance know this?" asked my mother.

"I don't think so."

"You did not tell her?"

"Of course not."

"I consider it your duty to."

"I really cannot."

"Then I will," said my aunt resolutely.

"What I have said has been in confidence."

"I do not care."

"I beg you not to do so."

"It is my duty. I am too fond of Constance to allow her to throw herself away on this worthless man."

I shrugged my shoulders. "Do as you please, but don't mention my name. By the way, Constance said she would probably call this afternoon."

At that moment the bell rang.

"That may be she," said my aunt, flying to the window.

"It is."

I got up slowly and sauntered into the conservatory, which adjoins the drawing-room. From behind a friendly palm I could see without being seen. I saw my aunt look towards my mother.

"If we open her eyes," I heard her whisper, "it may pave the way for Alfred."

My mother said nothing, but I saw the same hope shine from her eyes.

The door opened and the servant announced Constance. She came forward with a little eager rush; then stopped short, embarrassed by the want of reciprocity.

"We are glad to see you," said my mother, and kissed her. My aunt came forward. "We were just speaking of you," she said solemnly. "Sit down."

Constance looked a little crushed. "I thought Alfred would have told you," she murmured.

"We have heard—" began my aunt.

"Hush," interposed my mother. "Come nearer me, Constance. Won't you take off your hat?"

Constance came and sat by her side. "I was anxious to come and tell you that—that—"

"If you are alluding to your engagement," said my aunt, somewhat severely, "we have already heard of it."

"You have heard!" cried Constance.

"With the deepest sorrow."

Constance drew herself up.

"You do not approve?" she asked proudly.

"We love you too much," said my mother gently.

Constance looked bewildered.

"You are too good for the wretch," cried my aunt.

"What! Oh what do you mean?" exclaimed Constance.

"If you marry this man," continued my aunt vigorously, "you will regret it."

My mother took her hand. "My sister should not tell you this so suddenly."

"It is my duty to speak, and I will," cried my aunt. "I will not let Constance unite herself to this man with her eyes closed."

"What have you against him?" demanded Constance, a red spot beginning to burn in each cheek.

"He drinks," answered my aunt almost triumphantly.

Constance sank back in the cushions.

"I don't believe it," she said faintly.

"He ill-treats his mother—beats her, I believe," continued my aunt.

"This cannot be true," cried Constance.

"Mrs. Granville, tell me."

My mother nodded sadly.

"Alas! I cannot deny it."

Constance rose. "This is awful!" she said, holding on to the back of the sofa. "I could never have believed it." She put her hand to her forehead. "It is like a bad dream."

"My poor, dear Constance," murmured my mother, rising and putting her arms round her.

My aunt brought up her artillery. "He is thoroughly depraved, and will come to a bad end. His relations are at one on this point."

Constance buried her face in my mother's bosom. "Oh dear, oh dear, and I love him so," she sobbed.

In the adjoining room I was becoming uncomfortable.

"We thought it right to tell you," said my aunt, moved by her tears, "though Alfred begged and implored us not to."

"I could never, never have believed it," sobbed Constance. "Poor, poor Mrs. Granville!"

My mother soothed her.

"How difficult you must have felt it to tell me this," exclaimed Constance, drying her tears. "It was so good of you. I will not give him another thought. To treat his mother so cruelly! Oh, Mrs. Granville, I am so sorry for you!"

"It is I who am sorry for you," said my mother doubtfully.

"And no one would have dreamed it. We always thought you were so fond of him, and spoiled him so utterly. And all the time you were hiding your sorrow. How noble of you!"

My mother looked at Aunt Tabitha, who returned her stare.

"Who ever is it?" said Aunt Tabitha, whispering. "Find out."

"Where did you meet him, dearest?" whispered my mother.

"Meet him? Why here, of course," said Constance, with opening eyes.

"Yes, yes, of course," said my mother, mystified.

"I thought you would be so pleased, and I hurried across to tell you."

"Can Alfred have made a mistake?" muttered my aunt hoarsely.

The two elder ladies stood still in the utmost embarrassment.

"I shall never be happy again," said Constance mournfully.

"Don't say that," implored my mother. "Perhaps there is a mistake."

"How can there be a mistake?" asked Constance, raising her head.

"There can be no mistake," said my aunt hastily.

"How could he be cruel to you?" cried Constance, kissing my mother.

"Cruel to me?" cried my mother.

"You said he was cruel to you."

"Of whom are you speaking?" cried both ladies.

"Of Alfred, of course."

The two elder ladies sat down suddenly.

"You are not engaged to Alfred?" they gasped simultaneously.

"To whom else?" said Constance in amazement.

"There is some misunderstanding," I observed smoothly, coming in at the moment.

The three fell upon me together.

It took at least an hour to explain. Yet I had said nothing which was not strictly true.

"You will not allow these practical jokes when you are married, will you, Conny?" said my mother fondly.

"I will not," replied Constance, tightening her lips.

"Marriage is the saving of a young man," repeated my aunt grimly.

SARAH BERNHARDT recently described her sensations on the night when she made her first successful appearance on the stage. This was at the Odeon Theatre in Paris. "I can picture," says Madame Bernhardt, "the evening as though it were now; the excitement—ah, it was so grand! and drew forth my

inmost passion, for I was very young then, you know, and it gave me zest and fervor for the ordeal I had to face. I can see the little theatre and the people sealed in the audience. My heart for the moment seemed to stand still. The first words I uttered fell from my lips with a distinct accent. I made one grand step forward, and then all my nervousness vanished."



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4765

No. 4765.—LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE, requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide. Lace edging represented, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards; wide lace, 1 yard. Cut in 5 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 inches arm measure. Price, 10 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 4771

No. 4771.—LADIES' TAM-O'-SHANTER CAP, requires for medium size, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard material 27 inches wide, and 1 yard ribbon. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large. Price, 10 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4772

No. 4772.—LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide. Lace represented, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches arm measure. Price, 10 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4768

No. 4768.—MISSES' PETTICOAT, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Lace represented, 5 yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

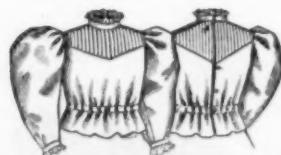


4708.—**Ladies' Eton Jacket**, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4689.—**Ladies' Double Breasted Basque**, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4690.—**Ladies' Four Piece Skirt**, (having Three Narrow Back Gores,) requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4733.—**Child's Guimpe**, requires for medium size, 1 yard material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and years. Price, 15 cents.



4692.—**Ladies' Short Jacket Basque**, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material, 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4720.—**Ladies' Bicycle Skirt**, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4732.—**Ladies' Shirt Waist** (with Detachable Collar), requires for medium size $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4721.—**Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt**, (having its Side Gores Tucked,—suitable for thin fabrics—to be worn over a Foundation Skirt,) requires for medium size, 6 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4690.—**Ladies Four Piece Skirt** (having Three Narrow Back Gores,) requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4711.—**Girls' Dress**, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4649.—**Ladies' Shirt Waist**, (with Fitted Lining,) requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4672.—**Misses' Waist**, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 48 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

4651.—**Misses' Four Piece Skirt**, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 48 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4727.—**Ladies' Shirt Waist**, (with Detachable Collar,) requires for medium size $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4676.—**Child's Dress**, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 48 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4682.—**Little Boys' Dress**, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 4 sizes, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4683.—**Girl's Empire Jacket**, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 42 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 years. Regular price 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4684.—**Girls' Three Piece Skirt**, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 42 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4537.—**Little Girls' Dress** (with Blouse Waist, Puff Sleeves and Straight Skirt, which may be cut high or low neck,) requires for medium size, 3 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4659.—**Girls' Apron**, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4673.—**Misses' Waist**, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 48 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4643.—**Ladies' Dress Sleeve**, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 13, $13\frac{1}{2}$, 14, $14\frac{1}{2}$, 15, $15\frac{1}{2}$ and 16 inches arm measure. Price, 10 cents.



4658.—**Girls' Dress**, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4646.—**Child's and Girls' Wrapper**, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4691.—**Girls' Dress**, requires for medium size, 4 yards material 36 inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ yds. material 24 in. wide for bolero. Cut in 6 sizes, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4743.—**Ladies' Dress Sleeve**, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches arm measure. Price, 10 cents.



4695.—**Ladies' Pointed Basque**, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4666.—**Ladies' Waist**, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 48 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4758.—**Ladies' Double Puff Sleeve**, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches arm measure. Price, 10 cents.





4750.—**Child's Cloak**, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4738.—**Ladies' Shirt Waist Sleeve and Collar**, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide, and $\frac{3}{8}$ yard linen for collar. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches arm measure. Price, 10 cents.



4680.—**Child's Dress**, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4751.—**Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt** (with Fan-Plaited Back), requires for medium size, 6 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4707.—**Ladies' Shirt Waist**, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4641.—**Ladies' Basque Waist**, requires for medium size, 2 yds. material 48 ins. wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 ins. bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4640.—**Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt** (with all Bias Edges, having its Two Back Gores laid in Side Plaits), requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 48 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4670.—**Ladies' Silk Petticoat**, requires for medium size $0\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4644.—**Ladies' Dress Sleeve**, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 13, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, 14, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, 15, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 16 inches arm measure. Price, 10 cents.



4710.—**Child's Reefer**, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 48 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4737.—**Misses' Shirt Waist**, (with Detachable Collar), requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4744.—**Girls' Blouse or Shirt Waist**, requires for medium size, 2 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4745.—**Girls' Two-Piece Skirt**, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4754.—**Misses' Jacket**, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards material, 40 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4669.—**Ladies' Bolero Jacket**, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4714.—**Ladies' Norfolk Basque** (with plaits laid on) requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4736.—**Girls' Empire Reefer**, requires for medium size, 2 yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4759.—**Ladies' Waist**, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4749.—**Ladies' Shirt** (with Spanish Flounce), requires for medium size, $6\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4732.—**Child's Dress**, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4740.—**Ladies' Shirt Waist** (with Detachable Collar), requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4671.—**Misses' and Girls' Bolero Jacket**, requires for medium size, $\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide. Cut in 9 sizes, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4731.—**Ladies' Eton**, requires for medium size, 2 yards material 42 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4742.—**Ladies' Waist**, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4734.—**Ladies' Two-Piece, Straight, Full Skirt** (suitable for thin fabrics—to be worn over a Foundation Skirt), requires for medium size, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4753.—**Ladies' Basque**, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 33, 35, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4660.—**Ladies Tea Jacket**, requires for medium size, 4 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4667.—**Ladies' Basque**, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4640.—**Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt**, (with all Bias Edges, having its Two Back Gores laid in Side Plaits), requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, and 34 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4757.—**Misses' Blouse Waist**, requires for medium size, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4722.—**Misses' and Girls' Bolero**, requires for medium size, 1 yard material 22 inches wide. Cut in 9 sizes, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4685.—**Ladies' Empire Girdle** (with fitted lining,) requires for medium size, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard material 24 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 10 cents.



4753.—**Ladies' Wrapper**, requires for medium size, $\frac{7}{8}$ yds. material 36 ins. wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 30 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4703.—**Ladies' Empire Gown**, requires for medium size, $\frac{7}{8}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 30 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4756.—**Ladies' Eton** (to be worn open or closed), requires for medium size $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4635.—**Misses' Waist** (with Bolero effect), requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 ins. wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4692.—**Ladies' Short Jacket Banque**, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4690.—**Ladies' Four Piece Skirt** (having Three Narrow Back Gores,) requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4718.—**Ladies' Waist**, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4723.—**Misses' and Girls' Eton**, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 37 inches wide. Cut in 9 sizes, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4741.—**Misses' Waist**, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4739.—**Misses' Four Piece Skirt** (having $\frac{1}{2}$ Front and Side Gores gathered), requires for medium size 4 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4664.—**Boys' Admiral Collar and Vest**, requires for medium size, $\frac{1}{4}$ yard material 37 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years. Price, 15 cents.



4735.—**Child's Dress**, requires for medium size, 3 yards material, 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4746.—**Girls' Dress**, to be worn with a Guimpe, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4600.—**Little Girls' Coat** (with the Collar to be worn standing or turned down,) requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4748.—**Boys' Middy Jacket and Vest** (with Sailor Collars), requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4747.—**Boys' Sailor Trousers**, require for medium size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4702.—**Ladies' Tailor Made Jacket**, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 42 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Omelets and Soufflées.

OMELETS and soufflées are closely related, both by reason of the similarity of the ingredients used in their manufacture, and of their lightness.

Commencing at a plain omelet, we rise by degrees to the borderland between the two, and find this region filled by the omelet-soufflée, which, as its name implies, savors of both dishes. After this, come the soufflées proper, with their variety of flavors and foundations.

On the whole, I think soufflées are easier of performance to the amateur cook than the omelet; at least, I have found it so in experience, partly, perhaps, that nervousness steps in and prevents the withdrawal of the omelet in its pan from the fire at the critical moment.

One cardinal point is to be observed in the frying of these delicacies—that is, they should never be turned, nor do I advise even the rolling of them, which is recommended in some cook books, for, unless very skilfully done, it results in the omelet being most tough, and anything but digestible. Whether sweet or savory, omelets are prepared in the same manner, with the exception of the omelet-soufflée.

Three eggs will make a small omelet, which, however, is generally more than sufficient for one person. The eggs should be beaten lightly together, seasoning (either sugar or salt, as the case may be) added, also the flavoring, which consist of two ounces of grated cheese, a teaspoonful of parsley a skinned and sliced tomato, grated ham or tongue, remnants of cooked fish or vegetables, for all these things can be served up deliciously and economically incorporated in the omelet. For sweet omelets, essences are generally employed, the jam or fruit to be used be-

Free to Queen of Fashion Readers—The New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

As stated in our last issue, the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, is proving a wonderful curative in all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disordered action of the Kidneys and urinary organs. The *New York World* publishes the remarkable case of Rev. A. C. Darling, minister of the gospel at North Constantia, New York, cured by Alkavis, when, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing himself for certain death. Similar testimony to this wonderful new remedy comes from others, including many ladies suffering from disorders peculiar to womanhood. The Church Kidney Cure Co., of No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, who so far are its only importers, are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of *THE QUEEN OF FASHION* who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all sufferers to send their names and addresses to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. To prove its wonderful curative powers, it is sent to you entirely free.

ing inserted after the omelet is cooked. When the eggs are well beaten, melt one ounce of butter in a clean, dry frying-pan, and clarify it by taking away all the salt that rises as scum. If the butter is cheap, more than an ounce will be required, as it will be found to waste so in the clarifying process. The butter ready, pour in the eggs, and stir with a fork for a second or two, till they begin to set, then leave the mixture alone, and as soon as the bottom is firm, and slightly brown, fold the omelet, and dish it at once. The part that is uppermost in the frying-pan becomes the inside of the omelet when folded, and should be quite soft and creamy, and scarcely set. If it seems impossible to cook the top part of the omelet sufficiently without burning the under side, hold the frying-pan in front of the fire for a few minutes, or just place it inside the oven, with the door open, but it must on no account be left, or dire will be the result. When kidneys or mushrooms are desired as a flavoring, they are best stewed gently first, cut into neat pieces, and then inserted when the omelet is about to be folded. Jam and fruits are put into sweet omelets in the same manner.

An omelet-soufflée is invariably a sweet dish, and is either baked in the oven from the commencement, or is sometimes started on the fire in a frying-pan, and finished in the oven. It differs from the omelet in being more set when done, and though light, is more of a spongy lightness than a creamy one.

To make it, the yolks are separated from the whites of the eggs, and beaten separately, the latter to a very stiff froth, and very often—though I have heard it said it is incorrect—half an ounce of flour, or some other fine powder, such as *creme de riz*, is added, to give it substance. In this case the flour is added to the yolks of eggs—half an ounce to six yolks—and the latter are beaten with a wooden spoon, adding sugar, flavoring by degrees, until the yolks are thick and frothy. Then put in the whipped whites, allowing at least one, and sometimes two, extra whites; put the mixture into a buttered tin, and bake in a hot oven fifteen minutes, or place it in a frying-pan, in which is some hot clarified butter, and finish in the oven. This omelet is never stirred, and therefore it is better baked, if the fire is at all fierce, for fear of burning the bottom.

LUCETTE.

Pinch the Baby's Nose.

AN ingenious doctor has discovered a new way to stop a baby's cries. Monkeys on sticks and kissing are not in it with this method, which is to gently pinch the nose of the baby until it stops crying.

The medical man who discovered this new method says that the crying baby should be laid on its back, one hand being placed over its mouth, and the first two fingers of the other used to gently pinch the nasal organ. This has an instantaneous effect. As soon as the fingers close on the child's nose its squalling ceases. The baby, instead of being more cantankerous, is struck with wonderment at the sudden stoppage of breath, and on finding that the same thing occurs whenever it cries, gradually ceases to cry at all.

Thirty babies were experimented on recently. Before the doctor put his new method into practice the rafters rang with shrieks; in ten minutes you might have heard a pin drop. Besides stopping a baby's cries this method is said to improve its temper.

All the same, we fancy the doctor would stand a very good chance of being lynched if he were to stray into a mothers' meeting.

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Hear it Snap!

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MOUNT VERNON MILLS, Philadelphia.

Hints for the Stout Woman.



ONE thing that an average matron greatly dreads is that she may grow "fat." Certainly an undue amount of avoidu-pois tissue does detract, in a measure, from feminine beauty; and it is, therefore, not surprising that women so afflicted often get morbid on the subject, and think themselves more ungainly in appearance than they really are.

It is a curious fact that a stout woman rarely gets any sympathy in her misfortune; there is a sort of feeling extant that she is stout because she likes to be so, and because she indulges herself too much, and the result is that she gets jeered at. This is very regrettable and unkind, for no woman wants to be stout if she can help it. True, she does not always know the right way to combat the first approach of stoutness; which is unfortunate, for if taken in time, there is no reason why corpulence should not be cured as effectively as any other disease.

The advertized preparations which are designed to rectify stoutness should be regarded with a great measure of suspicion. It is exercise and careful dieting that produce the best cures. The modern craze for cycling has attained its great prominence because it has been recommended by the medical profession as a convenient and pleasant method of reducing the size of the waist and hips; and a regular course of calisthenics in the mornings will conduce to keep down superfluous fat. It is not necessary to over-exert when practising the exercises; they should be begun by slow degrees, until the most severe exercises can be attempted, and the muscles and flesh become hard and firm. When a woman finds that the calisthenics are doing her good she should not discontinue them, but do less of them by degrees, until she just goes through a few of the simpler movements to keep herself in the good "trim" resulting from her former practises.

Whilst the calisthenic exercises are followed, the diet must also be carefully regulated. The late Mr. William Banting gave the following directions upon this important point: For breakfast, four or five ounces of any kind of cold meat, except pork, and two small cups of tea, without milk or sugar; no bread, but biscuit or dry toast instead. For dinner, six ounces of the usual courses of fish, meat, and vegetables may be eaten, provided that salmon, pork, and potatoes are carefully avoided; pie, fruit, and toast may be taken, and a little claret or sherry. Port wine, champagne, and beer are not to be drank. In tea, milk or sugar must be avoided, and bread must not be eaten at that meal. For supper take three or four ounces of a meat or fish that is not forbidden, and drink claret again. Some whiskey, gin, or brandy may be taken before going to bed, but in all cases it must be without the addition of sugar.

If this *régime* with exercise is carefully followed for some time it should not fail to benefit a woman who is stout; that is, of course, if she be not too old or too settled in her stoutness to make a remedy possible. Of any disease the doctors will say it cannot be cured when it has continued for many years.

Creme Simon. Superior to vaseline and cunbers, Creme Simon, marvellous for the complexion and light cutaneous afflictions; it whitens, perfumes, fortifies the skin. J. SIMON, 13 rue Grange Bateliere, Paris. Park & Tilford, New York; also all perfumery and fancy goods stores.

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Stores.

THE GARDEN OF MY HEART.

'TIS Spring in the old, old country,
And the leaves are fresh and green,
And where once we play'd as children,
There are cowslips to be seen.
But your little hands will never
Cull flowers on earth again,
And I'll hear your voice no longer,
Like the silver sound of rain.

You were weary with the Winter—
Very weary, so you said—
And we laid you down to slumber,
Where the bluebirds watch your bed,
In the country that's far distant
O'er the tearful, tossing sea,
There you're sleeping still, my darling,
Far away from home and me.

Winds steal by you very gently,
Leave no footprints on the grass,
And the birds will sing all Summer,
And the golden leaves will pass.
But I love to dream, my darling,
Since the day we had to part,
That you're sleeping, till God wakes you,
In the garden of my heart.

—AUGUSTA HANCOCK.

What is a Nice Woman?

A MAN said that his idea of a nice woman was one who was charmed with what he said, and paid very little attention to the things he did.

A nice woman is one who says good-morning with a smile, and good-night with a blessing.

A nice woman is one who doesn't make you suffer at second-hand with her aches, nor expect you to think there is but one doctor in the world, and that he is the one of her choice.

A nice woman is one who is evenly pleased with the weather—that is, the temperature does not affect her temper, and when the skies rain water she does not shower tears and groans everywhere.

A nice woman is one who can eat what is set before her, wear the clothes she possesses, and do both with amiability and without envy.

A nice woman is one who sees the niceness in you and me and all the rest of the world, and as she obliterates our faults she makes us try to do it too.

That's the nice woman.

"I SAY, Jennie," said little Willie Wide-awake to his sister, last Sunday; "what's the difference between what they call High Church and Low Church?" Jennie thought a minute, and then said, in her thoughtful way, "I think it's that one says, 'Ah-a-men,' and the other just 'A-men,' Willie." And the youthful theologian was quite satisfied.

"I SAW him kiss you," said Maud's mother, "and I'm terribly shocked. I did not suppose he would dare do such a thing."

Maud—Nor I. In fact, I told him he dared not.

SILK SHIRT WAISTS

will be worn this season by every lady who lays any claim to style. "Our Leader" is "The Royal," a Ladies' Taffeta Silk Shirt Waist. It is made of faced or plain Taffeta silk, with a white linen collar, tucked front, yoke back, latest style sleeves, turn-over cuffs of same material lined throughout. Comes in Navy, Green, Olive, Purple, Garnet, Black or Brown colors. One waist, by express, \$6.00; by mail, \$6.20. We also have lower-priced Waists, and a full line of illustrations of articles for home and personal use. Send postal at once for catalogue.

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Water Gardens and Aquatic Plants.

HERE are few more beautiful sights, even in our finest gardens, than a pond or small pool with its margin well planted with suitable flowering, trees and shrubs, and the water itself made lovely with a collection of aquatic plants.

A stream, too, can be made very charming by careful planting, and no part of landscape gardening is more fascinating than making a water garden, in which will be reflected the brilliant colors of the shrubs on its banks, and which will produce on its surface many a lovely blossom and graceful reed.

It is not necessary to have any great depth of water; in fact, eighteen inches is sufficient for most water plants, for they are apt to lose the influence of the sunshine, and fail to do well if planted at a lower depth.

The rich alluvial soil on the banks of many streams and ponds is all that is necessary for most aquatic plants; but, if the basin be artificial, and has been constructed with an asphalt or concrete bottom, it will be well to add banks of good, rich soil around the inner edge, and to plant the lilies in old hampers or baskets of soil, sinking these where they are intended to grow. This plan is also a desirable one for planting a running stream, as it keeps the plant in place until it has had time to take hold of the subsoil, when the basket will gradually rot away.

Beside the common white water lily that beautifies our wayside ponds, there are many other lovely varieties that can be used in our water garden. From the Cape of Good Hope we have a very distinct water lily (*N. caerulea*) here represented, its beautiful azure blossoms forming a most effective contrast to the rest. This plant should certainly be added to any collection of water lilies.

To set off these lovely blossoms, spread in groups over the surface of the water; tall reeds, pampas grass, and bulrushes will have a fine effect on the edge of the lake, with various handsome water plants, such as the arrow-head (*Sagittaria*), the great spearwort (*Ranunculus lingua*), the Cape pond-flower (*Aponogeton distachyon*), and the great water violet (*Hottonia palustris*), which is very effective when in bloom, its tall sprays of mauve blossoms rising 18 inches out of the water.

Then the irises are excellent plants for the edge of water, the yellow flag (*Iris pseudacorus*) doing best in a boggy place; whilst the large purple irises (*Germanica*) and many others enjoy more moisture to their roots than most plants, and can be planted in clumps near the water.

It is not generally known that Calla *Aethiopica* (arum lily) is a semi-aquatic plant, and that it will do well, if planted 2 feet deep, in

the rich mud at the bottom of a pond; the roots, being there safe from frost, will throw up strong spathes in the Summer, flowering after a year or so in August and September, the annual destruction of their foliage in Winter causing them to rest at that time eventually, and flower at a different season than if they are kept in pots.

Another family of semi-aquatic plants very suitable for a water garden may be found in the spireas, all of which do well in boggy land or on the margin of a pool. *S. opulifolia* is one of the largest varieties, growing to the height of 10 feet, with rosettes of white flowers; *S. Lindleyana* is a remarkably graceful shrub, with handsome foliage and creamy blossoms; while the new *S. Antonia Waterer* is a great improvement on other and older varieties with pink blossoms. These are a few of the best shrubby spireas; others which die down to the ground in Winter are also very handsome, such as *S. aruncus*, which forms a dense bush of feathery white flowers and fine foliage year after year; *S. palmata*, a lovely rose-colored variety (one of the best); and *S. astilboides*, a smaller but very elegant plant.

A word of warning as to the dangers likely to surround water plants may not be out of place. Swans, which are sometimes kept on ornamental waters, are very destructive birds, and will allow nothing to flourish in the water they frequent; ducks also pull the flowers to pieces if allowed to make their nests in their vicinity; and water rats must be exterminated from the banks, if possible, before planting the water lilies, etc. Then the larger reeds, bulrushes, etc., handsome as they are, must not be allowed their own way too much, or they will choke the more delicate plants.

One of the most elegant of the sedges (which must not be omitted, although it increases quickly, and needs to be kept in order) is *Cyperus longus*, a tall graceful plant, attaining the height of 5 feet, when it produces its bloom; this plant is very much like the exotic *Cyperus* which is so often used for room decoration, only on a much larger scale.

The exquisite turquoise blossoms of the water forget-me-not (*Myosotis palustris*) will add beauty to the margin of the water, and this has by no means exhausted the list of valuable plants which might be added, such as various hardy orchids from the South of Europe, Canada, etc.; the singular race of *Sarracenia* (pitcher plants) includes several hardy species, and all are semi-aquatic, too.

For planting at a little distance from water, with view to effect, hardy rhododendrons, of which there are now so many grand varieties; azaleas (especially the fine white hybrid, Mrs. Antony Waterer, and those of Belgian and Pontica groups) should also find a place, peaty soil being supplied for these plants, or good turf loam.

Rhododendron atro-sanguineum is a brilliant blood-red flower, very suitable for a water-garden; R. Florence has bright pink flowers; and R. Princess Christian is white, with crimson spots; all remarkably handsome varieties, which will decorate the margin of ornamental water to perfection. I. L. R.



Cyperus Longus.



Calla Aethiopica (Arum Lily).



Nymphaea Caerulea (Blue Water Lily).

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TOILET POWDER

Approved by Highest Medical Authorities for the use of infants and adults.

"MENNEN'S" is the original, others are imitations and liable to do harm. Positive relief for all afflictions of the skin. Delightful after shaving. Take no substitute. Sold by druggists or mailed for 25 cents. Name this paper. Samples **FREE**

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comes sooner to the shirt that's made of poor material. When you buy a Neglige shirt or laundered shirt of fancy pattern, make sure that the material was made by

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Potato Soup.

Roast Lamb, Mint Sauce,
Broiled Potatoes, Green Peas,
Fish Salad with Potato Dressing,
Fried Bananas.
Strawberry Trifle.
Black Coffee, Salted Almonds.

POTATO SOUP.—Three cups of mashed potatos, one small onion, two large tablespoonfuls of butter rolled in one of flour, two quarts of boiling water, two eggs, two stalks of celery chopped, one cup of hot milk, one tablespoonful of finely cut parsley, salt and pepper. Put potato, onion (chopped) and celery with the hot water over the fire, season and cook gently half an hour, stirring often to prevent scorching, strain and rub through a colander; return to the kettle with the parsley and floured butter and stir to a simmering boil, heat in another vessel the milk, add to the contents of the soup; stir over the fire for one minute and pour into the tureen.

MINT SAUCE.—Two tablespoonfuls finely chopped mint (green), one dessertspoonful brown sugar, three to four tablespoonfuls vinegar. Put the mint into a basin, add the sugar, and pour a little warm water over, sufficient to dissolve the sugar; cover, and let cool; then add the vinegar, stir well, and pour into a sauceboat.

BROILED POTATOES.—Slice large cold boiled potatoes lengthwise in rather thick pieces and broil brown on a buttered gridiron. Butter all over, salt and pepper and serve very hot. A still nicer way of dressing them is to beat up a spoonful of butter into cream with as much minced parsley, and after salting and peppering the potato, to rub a little of this sauce on each slice.

FISH SALAD WITH POTATO DRESSING.—Cut the remains of cold boiled or baked halibut or boiled cod into neat pieces, salt and pepper them lightly, sprinkle with lemon juice and put into a salad bowl. For the dressing, boil three large (peeled) potatoes until mealy; drain, let them dry at the back of the range, and beat them to a dry powder with a fork of split spoon. Whip in them a saltspoonful each of salt, mustard and pepper; a teaspoonful of powdered sugar, two tablespoonfuls of oil, the yolks of two eggs beaten light; at last, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, a little at a time. Before this goes in the mixture should be very smooth and thick. Pour over the fish. The salad is prettier and better when you can arrange it on a bed of crisp lettuce.

FRIED BANANAS.—Pare a dozen bananas and cut each lengthwise into three slices; have ready a batter made by beating two eggs light with half a cupful of milk and four tablespoonfuls of prepared flour, slightly salted; dip the banana slices into this and fry in boiling lard to a golden brown. Drain off the grease and serve on a hot dish lined with white paper.

STRAWBERRY TRIFLE.—One stale sponge cake sliced, four eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, four cups of milk, one cup of sugar, three pints of fresh strawberries. Scald the milk, beat in the sugar and yolks, and cook until it begins to thicken, about ten minutes. Let it get cold. Cover the bot-

tom of a glass dish with sliced cake, wet with cold custard and strew with berries. Sprinkle with sugar, cover with cake, wet this with custard; more berries sugared and so on until the cake is used up. Pour in all the custard, beat the whites to a meringue with a tablespoonful of powdered sugar, and heap on the top of the dish, sticking a few choice berries in the white mound. Set on ice until needed. It should be eaten soon after the berries go in.

Weights and Measures Used in Cooking.

1 cup, medium size, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, or $\frac{1}{4}$ pound.	
4 cups " of flour, weigh	1 pound.
1 pint flour weighs	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
1 pint white sugar weighs	1 pound.
2 tablespoonfuls of liquid	1 ounce.
8 teaspoonfuls of liquid	1 ounce.
1 gill of liquid	4 ounces.
1 pint of liquid	16 ounces.

Culinary Hints.

A WAY of serving carrots is the following, evolved by a cook desirous, as all cooks should be, of "something new." The vegetable is scraped, diced, and boiled till tender. Meanwhile a slice of onion is browned in a tablespoonful of butter. With this one tablespoonful of flour is rubbed smooth and stirred until the flour is cooked. Then one cup of tomato-juice, not heated, is added to the mixture with a half-teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper. The whole is stewed together three or four minutes before being strained over the carrots which have been drained. This dish is much more palatable than the creamed carrots because it adds a needed flavor and is none the harder to prepare than the better known preparation.

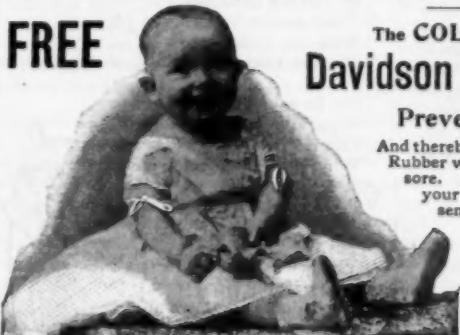
Chocolate cream ice is not exactly chocolate ice cream, but any good recipe for chocolate is followed. When the cream is frozen and the dasher removed, part of the compound is scooped out and its place filled with whipped cream sweetened and flavored with vanilla. Cover this with the chocolate, repack, and set away to ripen.

A delicious hard sauce for puddings is prepared with maple syrup. It may be served for children, with the certainty that their elders will not refuse it, on boiled rice for a nursery dessert. Boil maple syrup till very thick, cool, and stir with a silver fork until it turns a rich cream color and becomes a fine fondant. Pour into a pretty dish and cover the top with shelled English walnuts split into halves.

WHAT can you fill a barrel with to make it lighter?—Holes.

We will send a sample nipple on receipt of two-cent stamp for postage.

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And thereby COLIC. The pure Para Rubber will not take the baby's mouth sore. If you cannot obtain them of your druggist, take no others, but send 6cts. to us for a sample dozen.



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I'd Like To Know—

THERE are some things I'd like to know,
And these are what they are:
If Sarah's teeth are false or not,
And Martha dyes her hair?

Now Sarah's teeth were good enough
Until a year ago,
When they began to bother her,
And now she has a row.

And Martha's hair began to turn
Three years ago, July;
And yet there's scarcely one grey hair
To see now, though I try.

And then, sometimes, I nearly think
Our parson's dead in love
With Jones's girl in Kestin Street—
And yet he seems above

Such nonsense, too. I can't make out
About these things one bit;
I think and think all day and night,
But nothing seems to hit.

To-day the *parson* preached, and said
That secrets were all wrong—
Sarah and Martha both were there—
So—"Now we shan't be long!"

MEN often say hard, cynical things about what they call the inordinate love of dress on the part of women, but they are apt to forget that the only novelty and variety that many women get in their life is a change of the shape in blouses or a new color in bonnets.

Nerves

need rest and toning up when they have been worn out by overwork or strain. This rest they get from a pure tonic like

Pabst Malt Extract

The "BEST" Tonic
made from malt, the concentrated food, in a soluble form, and hops, the gentle nerve tonic.

Pabst Malt Extract builds up the nervous and the physical system; cures nervousness, headache, indigestion, and makes you hearty and strong.

Sold by all druggists at 25c.
a bottle or 12 for \$2.50.

OMICALITIES.



His wife's mother (in a terrible flutter): "Oh, dear! Oh, my! That heavy Louis Quatorze clock upstairs just fell off the wall with a terrible crash, on the very spot where I stood but a moment before." Her daughter's husband (absent-mindedly): "I always said that clock was slow."

"If you an artist were," she said, "And wished to paint a view Of grand old Ocean in a storm, Pray what would be the hue?"

"I'd paint the waves a rose; the wind— I'd make it blue for fun; But wait until the storm was o'er, And then I'd paint it dun."

"I THINK it is absurd for a man to go on his knees when he proposes. My husband didn't when he proposed to me," said Mrs. Tabouret. "Oh," remarked her bosom friend, Miss Manguard, unthinkingly, "he did when he proposed to me." And now there is a distinct coolness between them.

MRS. SKYNNER-FLYNT loves a bargain, as all her tradesmen know. The other day she hesitated for half an hour over a pair of painted bellows for her drawing-room. At last the assistant had an inspiration. "If you decide to have it, madam," he said, "we will deliver it filled with wind, free." She bought it at once.

"REALLY, dear," said young Newed, "I don't think it is necessary to call in the doctor every time baby has a little cold." "Oh, yes, darling," said little Mrs. Newed, "I am sure it is only right, because I asked the doctor and he said so." And she couldn't understand why her husband still seemed unconvinced."

SHE was a very superior young person, in her own estimation, but her mother was a worthy soul of the old school, and better coached in the cook book than in literature, or even grammar. And one day her dear daughter thought it necessary to apologize for the maternal shortcomings. "You see," she said, "poor dear ma never had any advantages. She didn't know me until she was too old to benefit by it."

My fond heart, it doth ache
With love for thy sweet sache;
Say yes, say yes, and mache
My grey life rose-tints tache.
We'll sail Love's glassy lache,
Where billows never brache,
In bark that ner' shall quache;
Joy'll follow in our wache—
Now, ho! The wedding cache!



MR. WALLSTREET (to his typewriter): "Miss Raleigh, I find that you have put 'Dear Sir,' to all those circulars. Some of them were addressed to ladies."

Miss R.: "Dear Sir" embraces 'Madam,' don't you think, Mr. Wallstreet?"

the pained expression on the faces of the bicycle riders? A kind of a deadly earnestness, you know?"

"Yes, but that is nothing compared to the pained expression on the face of the man who gets pretty nearly run over by a bicycle."

A Puzzler for Papa.

"DAPA," said an inquisitive boy, "don't fishes have legs?"

"They do not," answered papa.

"Why don't they, papa?"

"Because fishes swim and don't require legs."

Then he asked:

"Papa, ducks have legs, don't they?"

"Why, yes, ducks have legs."

"Well, ducks swim, don't they?"

"Yes."

"Then why don't fishes have legs if ducks do? Or why don't ducks *not* have any legs if fishes don't?"

Papa gave up.



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453-463 Washington St., Boston.

OH! ILLUSTRATED Circular FREE, descriptive of the best LADIES' TAILORING SYSTEM on earth. Rood Magic Scale Co., Chicago, Ill.

1897 High Grade Bicycles for Men, Women, Girls & Boys. Complete line at lowest prices ever quoted. \$100 "Oakwood" for \$45.00 \$85 "Arlington" \$37.50 \$55 " " \$25.00 \$20 Bicycles \$10.75 #75 "Maywood" Simplest, Strongest Bicycle on Earth \$32.00 Fully guaranteed. Shipped anywhere C.O.D. with privilege to examine. No money in advance. Buy direct from manufacturers, save agents and dealers' profits. Large illustrated catalogue sent on address (in fall). Cash Buyers' Union, 162 W. Van Buren St. B158 Chicago

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WEDDING INVITATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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ROSY CHEEKS AND RUBY LIPS
"ROSINE" the celebrated Spanish discovery gives a perfectly natural color to pale cheeks and lips. Positively cannot be detected, is lasting and no harm less than it may be eaten. Cures chapped lips and makes the skin soft and smooth as baby's. Sent in plain, sealed wrapper on receipt of 25 cents. Mrs. Gervaise Graham, (Beauty Specialist) 1290 Michigan-av. Chicago

The Tulip.

A MORE curious history than the tulip can scarcely be found in the kingdom of flowers. Why? Beautiful in coloring it is, none more beautiful can be found in horticulture. And yet it is not a sympathetic flower. Perhaps it is the extraordinary brilliancy of its coloring that deprives the tulip of the charms which more modest flowers possess. And yet no flower has received so much attention, has been petted so much, and has fetched so high a price as the tulip. Horticulturists have made quite a study of the tulip, and have changed its size and coloring so much that its various kinds at one time became almost countless. Red, violet, blue, green, yellow, and white all belong to the tulip, and all can be shaded from light to dark according to the cultivator's taste and fancy. Then, again, some tulips are spotted, dotted, striped, and embroidered, whilst others have their colors all whipped together, forming waves, clouds, and feathery appearances.

Answers to Correspondents.



Notes and Queries on Dress, Fashion, The Household, Etc.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. Our readers are cordially invited to use this column freely. If you require any information, write to us and we shall be happy to answer you to the best of our ability.
2. Letters requiring answers in next month's number should be forwarded as early as possible in the month, but not later than the 1st. of the month previous to date of issue, to ensure reply.
3. All letters should be addressed to the Editor of *The Queen of Fashion*, 144-146 W. 14th St., New York City.

"MAY FLOWER." — 1. White chamois gloves are hardly suitable for a bride, no matter how simple her attire. Glacé or suede gloves are much more appropriate. 2. The veil worn must either be black or match the color of the hat. 3. Any pretty morning dress or even a dressy wrapper or tea gown could be worn.

MISS ANNIE H. B.—A travelling dress necessitates a quiet wedding and bridesmaids are seldom seen at such functions. If you have one, however, she should wear a pretty Spring toilette of wool or silk and a stylish flower trimmed hat.

V. M. L., MAINE.—Your sample could be trimmed with guipure insertions or colored passementerie and have a vest or yoke piece of corn flower blue taffeta striped with the garniture used.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Second-hand books, unless very rare and old editions, are not easy to dispose of. I should think a second-hand book store would be the best place for you to inquire. There must be plenty of such places in Philadelphia, but we cannot furnish you with addresses. Any city directory will give you the desired information.

"PEGGIE." — 1. The red and gilt wall paper that you mention would look very cheerful and bright in a room having a North Western exposure. The art square will also make a pretty floor covering. 2. Carpet and curtains should never match but the colors should harmonize—and either be in slightly varying shades of the same tone, or in some other color that goes well with it. 3. By all means use table covers and bureau spreads in your bed room as marble topped furniture is entirely out of date. A white wall paper with dull pink figures or one of the new striped papers entirely of different shades of pink would look well in this room. 4. Use white marble for the basin, by all means. Do not use paper to match the bed room, get some of the new "tile," paper (which closely imitates china tile work), in shades of blue and white. You might use a small Japanese rug for the floor. 5. Both heavy and light portieres are used. In the best houses they are more simply draped than was formerly the case. 6. The most fashionable curtains are of net or dotted Swiss or a new cross-barrel lacy material which is just introduced this Winter. They are edged with lace ruffles or fluted frills of the curtain material and are tied back with cords or ribbon. Narrow draperies of brocade, plush or brocatelle,

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON
QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

÷ MODENE ÷

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST

INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.

Discovered by Accident.—In Consciousness, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. **IT CAN NOT FAIL.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. **MODENE SUPERCEDES ELECTROLYSIS.**

Recommended by all who have tested its merits—Used by people of refinement.

Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a present soon in Modene which does away with all trouble and anxiety. It is a safe and effective remedy, thereby rendering future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cans, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. (Correspondence sacredly private.) Postage stamps received the same as cash. (ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER.) Cut this advertisement out.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS | MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A. Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Hair Preparations.

WANTED. You can register your letter at any Post-office to insure its safe delivery.

We Offer \$1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. **EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.**

sometimes hanging straight down from the rod to the floor and sometimes caught back, are often used with these curtains.

A SUBSCRIBER.—When the hair has once begun to turn grey, it is, as a rule, a difficult thing to cure; indeed, sometimes the premature greyness will not yield to treatment. A pilocarpine wash will often prove effectual. Here is a very good recipe: Hydrochlorate of pilocarpine, six grains; tincture of jaborandi, four drachms; oil of rosemary, two drachms; rose-water, eight ounces. This should be applied every night, rubbing it well into the roots of the hair. Persevere with this treatment for seven or eight weeks, and if the greyness is not then arrested, I am afraid it will be necessary for you to use a restorer.

SUBSCRIBER'S DAUGHTER, SO. DAKOTA.—1. A very good remedy for dandruff and scalp irritation is: Rose-water, three ounces; Kimmel's toilet vinegar, three ounces; glycerine, two ounces; carbolic acid, half a drachm. Sponge the scalp with this several times a week. 2. Girls of fifteen, if tall and well developed for their age, wear their dresses reaching nearly to the ankle.

MABEL R.—You are a good height, but cannot afford to make yourself look smaller, therefore you must not over trim your skirts. Front or side panels will not shorten you, however, so you could adopt that method instead of flounces. Full bodices, drawn in at the waist and pointed in front, medium hats, not very large but with a fairly wide brim. Colors: blue grey, lavender, and sapphire blue, navy, ruby, golden-brown, prune, cream, mauve, pink, and mixtures of black and white.

MRS. T. S., DOVER, N. H.—I am afraid it will be rather difficult to find a market for your dried flowers. If you write to some wholesale drug houses, Eimer & Amend, 205 3rd Ave., N. Y., or W. H. Schieffelin & Co., 170 William St., enclosing stamp for reply, possibly, they can give you some information on the subject.

BERTHA M. G.—A mixture of bay rum and quinine which you can purchase at almost any druggists is the simplest and best of hair tonics. 2. Read article on "How Young Girls Should Dress Their Hair," published in our September number. 3. McCall Pattern, No. 4626, shows a very pretty evening waist suitable for your purpose.

If a man could have half his wishes, he would double his troubles.

KNOW THYSELF
To the knowing one your character is revealed in your hand writing. If you want to know yourself, write a few lines and send with enclosure of ten cents in silver and two-cent stamp to R. BRAUN, 121 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS RIGHT?

If not, send for the **New Botanic Cure**, made from the **Wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub**. It is Nature's Own Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Pain in Back, Rheumatism, etc. It cures all diseases caused by **Urlic Acid in the Blood**. To prove its wonderful power a large case is sent to you by mail entirely **Free**. Address **The Church Kidney Cure Co.**, 414 Fourth Ave., New York.

OPIUM HABIT DRUNKENNESS
Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

Rubber Goods of every description. Cat'g free. Edwin Mercer & Co., Toledo, O.

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PLAYS Dialogues, Speakers for School, Club and Parlor. Catalogue free. T. Denison, Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

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and Coat of Arms for **Decorating FANS**, from \$1 per hundred, upwards. Send stamp for list. ROBERT SNEIDER CO., Engravers, 145 FULTON ST., NEW YORK

FAT FOLKS reduced, 15 lbs. a month; any one can make remedy at home. Miss M. Ainsley, Supply, Ark says, "I lost 43 lbs. and feel splendid." No starving. No sickness. Particulars (sealed) 2c. HALL & CO., "C. R., Box 404, St. Louis, Mo.

"THE growth of higher feeling within us is like the growth of faculty, bringing with it a sense of added strength; we can no more wish to return to a narrower sympathy, than a painter or musician can wish to return to his cruder manner, or a philosopher to his less complete formula."—George Eliot.

WOOLEN blankets should be washed in warm water after having been soaked for an hour in lukewarm water, in which one and a half tablespoonsfuls of ammonia are added to each painfull of water. Pound gently when washing, but do not rub. Rinse three times in clean water.

All the latest Summer fashions will appear in the July number of this magazine.



**Games
for the
Little
Ones.**

SOME people find much difficulty in providing suitable games for the enter-

tainment of children when giving parties. The only way to prevent juveniles from getting shy and listless is to have a list of games ready, and to plunge into the midst of them at once.

Everybody knows Blind Man's Buff, Hunt the Slipper, Musical Chairs, and so on, but perhaps, the Feather game is somewhat of a novelty. To play this, seat the performers on the floor in a ring, or as many rings as space will permit. They must have a sheet to cover them entirely, with the exception of their heads, holding it up to their chins with both hands. A light feather from a bed is provided, and this is blown about from person to person, one on the outside of the ring running round and trying to catch it. As soon as he succeeds in doing so, he takes the place in the ring of the one who sent it into his clutches.

Another game which is equally funny is "Musical Instruments." Each person is asked to choose an instrument, and illustrate in dumb show how it is played. There can be a piano, a violin, a drum, a tambourine, a trombone, a piccolo, a flute, a banjo, the bones, castanets, a harp, and so on. One person is then sent out, and on re-entering he goes up to the pianist and tells him that he must imitate all his movements. He commences with whatever his instrument is—the piano, for instance—and then rapidly changes to all the other instruments in dumb show, until the musician becomes too bewildered to follow him, and is fain to confess himself beaten and pay a forfeit.

"The Clergyman's Cat" is a good game, because it is fairly quiet. A soft india-rubber ball must be provided, and someone starts by saying, "The clergyman's cat is a clever cat." He then throws the ball to someone else, who says what the clergyman's cat is, but every adjective must commence with C. As the ball is thrown quickly from one to another, the difficulty of finding an adjective for the cat waxes greater; careful, cautious, clerical, cantankerous, commonplace, and many others are soon exhausted, but the first one who fails completely to find an adjective with the stipulated letter must give in; the one who holds out longest wins the game.

Forfeits provoke great amusement, provided that they are original. The old ones of "cry in one corner, dance in another, sing in another, and sleep in another" type, are quite out of date, and very foolish. A good one is "Follow my leader." The forfeit-payer has to stand on a chair, and everything the leader does, however absurd, he has to imitate.

Another good one where there are many forfeit-players is to start a rhyme, which the others have to follow. It goes in this fashion. Suppose the reader says—

"Poor Mrs. Somebody sat down to cry."

The next follows with—

"Quite on the sly."

The next—

"She wiped her eye."

The next—

"Wished she could fly."

The next—

"Up to the sky."

The next—

"In the sweet by-and-bye,"
and so on.

Another forfeit is to compose an utterly senseless riddle, and I may quote one which was composed by a very clever man as an example—"Why are the prints of whales like the Prince of Wales?" "Because they are the prints of whales."

For a game more suitable for small children, who do not want to use their brains, there is the "Potato and Spoon." Get two dozen large potatoes of unwieldy shape, and two teaspoons. Place the potatoes in two rows on the floor, and let two competitors try with a teaspoon each who can first pick them up one by one and carry them safely back to the lap of the recipient. This is anything but easy to do.

Another game is to put a lighted candle on a table at the end of the room, to blindfold a competitor, make him turn round three times, and then walk to where he supposes the candle to be and try to blow it out. This is almost an impossibility, save by a fluke.

When a party is got up to play children's games, the room should be cleared of furniture as much as possible—in fact, an almost empty room is the best for the purpose.

Naming the Baby.

A BURMESE baby, when a fortnight old, is named. On the auspicious day, which the astrologer has selected, there is a feast to which relatives and friends have been invited. The baby's head is washed for the first time, and his name is chosen. An English lady, residing in Burmah, describes the process of selecting the name:

The limits of the choice are determined by the day of the week upon which he was born. Burmese custom divides the letters of the alphabet among the days of the week, and a child born on Monday must receive a name initialised by one of the letters belonging to that day.

Ka, kha, ga, gha, uga, Taninla
Sa, hsa, za, zha, nya, Ainga,
Ta, tha, da, dha, na, Sanay.

is the beginning of a jingle which every Burmese child learns, as you and I learned "Thirty days hath September, April, June and November."

A child born on Taninla (Monday) must have a name beginning with k, g or n. And

when he is old enough to go to the pagodas, the nature of the offering he carries, or rather its shape, is determined by the day of his birth.

Every day of the week is under the protection, or subject to the jury, of some animal. The tiger rules Monday, and a Burman born on Monday will offer to Gautama a candle shaped like a tiger, and fashioned of scarlet or of yellow wax. Tuesday belongs to the king of beasts, Wednesday is sacred to the tusked elephant's, Thursday is sacred to the rat, and Friday to the guinea pig. The dragon dominates Saturday, and Sunday is dedicated to another fabulous creature, half bird, half beast.

The Baby's Rights.

BABY has a few rights' outside of the care and protection of its parents that are not always observed. Baby does not like a stranger to rush at or squeeze him or talk incomprehensible nonsense to him. If allowed to sit still on his mother's or nurse's lap, he will make up his small mind about the visitor and make his own advances in due time. Babies must be wooed, not taken by storm, and it is one of their rights to be allowed to study those who approach them and give their confidence by degrees.

TIME'S chariot wheels make their carriage road in the fairest faces.



Kava-Kava Cures Kidneys,

Rheumatism, Bladder or other diseases, caused by the poison of **Urlic Acid** in the Blood. This Wonderful Shrub is the latest botanic discovery. Even Bright's Disease is cured by it. In two years it has cured 30,000 cases in Europe and America. A large case is sent to you by mail entirely **Free**, for introduction, and to prove its powers. Address The Church Kidney Cure Co., 414 Fourth Avenue, New York.

BE SURE THIS SIGNATURE

James McCall

is on every pattern you buy. Others not genuine. Beware of Imitations. This signature means standard of merit; it means a carefully cut pattern; it means a reliable pattern; in short, it means a perfect pattern in every particular.

The McCall Bazar Patterns

have been models for dressmakers for over twenty-seven years. Do not be persuaded to take any other. Insist upon having a **MC CALL BAZAR PATTERN**.

Hundreds of leading dry goods and department stores throughout the United States sell them; but, if you are not convenient to any of them, send to us. You can send a post-office money-order; they only cost 3 cents fee for any sum up to \$2.50, or you can enclose two-cent stamps. Orders by mail receive our prompt attention. Patterns are mailed same day orders are received. Be sure to give number and size wanted. Address

THE McCALL CO., 142-146 West 14th St., New York City.



SOME PRETTY NOVELTIES.

Hairpin Crochet.

MANY girls who have never achieved any other kind of fancy work are adepts at crochet, and the variety that is done by the aid of a hairpin or its bone equivalent. It can be worked in almost any thickness of cotton or wool, and in cotton properly finished it makes very nice trimmings for children's aprons, or underlinen.

THE FIRST START.

Make a piece as long as desired on the hairpin, then with the crochet needle, crochet a pretty heading and edge. To work the piece with hairpin, hold the hairpin in left hand,

the round part upwards, twist the thread round the left prong, pass it over right prong to back of hairpin, and lay it over the left forefinger. Take up a crochet hook and draw this back thread to the front under the first crossed one, and make a chain by taking up fresh cotton and pulling it through. Take the hook out and turn the hairpin;

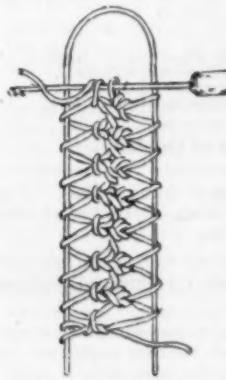
Manner of Working.

the cotton will now be in front; put it over the right-hand pin to the back, hook into loop, and make a chain by drawing the cotton through, then put the hook through the twist on the left-hand prong, and make a chain having two stitches on the hook. Make a stitch by drawing cotton through these two loops, so that only one loop is left. Take out the hook, turn work * repeat from * to * Hairpin work that is well done, has all the large open loops at the sides of a uniform length.

EDGE OF TRIMMING.

Do one single crochet into a loop of hairpin work, three chain, one single crochet into the first, one chain, one single crochet into each of fifteen loops of hairpin work, three chain, one single crochet into first picot, one chain, one single crochet into second of three chain, one chain, * one double crochet into a loop of hairpin work, five chain, one double crochet into the second, one chain, * repeat from * to * six times more, then repeat from the beginning of the row.

First Row.—One chain, one single crochet separated by one chain, into each of three loops of hairpin work in the depth of a scallop, one single crochet into each of nine loops, one single crochet separated by one chain into each of three next loops, one chain, one single crochet into first chain, fasten the cotton off securely, and work the same in the depth of each scallop.



Second Row.—One triple treble under the chain in the depth of scallop, three chain, one double treble through the next two loops of hairpin work together, three chain, one treble through two next loops together, three chain, one treble through two next loops together, three chain, one double treble through two next loops together, three chain. Repeat from beginning of row.

Third Row.—One treble crochet separated by one chain into each alternate stitch of last row.

Sunflower Pincushions.

SUNFLOWER pincushions are made on a circle of cardboard, two and a half inches in diameter, as foundation. Cover this with a piece of black silk, and on the outer edge, on the side the silk is folded over, leaving an inch space in the centre, plait two strips of yellow twilled flannel, which has previously been cut, one strip two inches wide, so that the edges come one within the other; notch the outer edge of the flannel, and in the centre place a little padded dark green plush cushion, in imitation of the raised centre of the flower. Sew a six-inch length of dark green ribbon at the back, with a bow at the top, by which to suspend the cushion.

Another pincushion is a similar sunflower, but larger, the whole flower measuring nine inches across from tip to tip, and the edges of the flannel cut more indented, about the depth and width of one's little finger. This is mounted on one of the Japanese fans, and makes a pretty ornament for the drawing-room. Dahlia cushions are made in the same way, using ruby or purple flannel, cut in scallops for the outside, and fawn velvet for the centre.

A new style of pincushion, not at all difficult to make, is of satin or velvet, ornamented with a horse's brass face piece, procurable at any saddler's, the hook which fastens it to the harness being sawn off. Get a piece of baize as long as the brass face piece, measure from end to end, and sufficient to roll round and round till it will be thick and flat at the back of the ornament, or sew a piece lining like a lobster. Strip and pad it, not too thickly, with bran. Cover this roll with a bright piece of satin, and sew the face piece firmly on, so that a piece of satin shows on each side; make a bow of ribbon with long ends, and secure an end to each side of the pincushion to hang it up by.

"GOD offers to every mind its choice between truth and repose. Take which you please—you can never have both. Between these, as a pendulum, man oscillates ever. He in whom the love of repose predominates, will accept the first creed, the first philosophy. He gets rest, commodity, and reputation, but he shuts the door of truth. He in whom the love of truth predominates will keep himself aloof from all moorings and afloat. He submits to the inconvenience of suspense and imperfect opinion, but he is a candidate for truth, as the other is not, and respects the highest law of his being."—R. W. Emerson.

He that, by giving a draught of water to a thirsty person, should expect to be paid with a good plantation, would be modest in his demands compared with those who think they deserve heaven for the little good they do on earth.

A Pink Subscription Slip is inserted in every copy of THE QUEEN OF FASHION sent to our readers whose subscriptions have expired, and also in all sample copies sent to non-subscribers. Please use the same when sending your remittance.

A Study in Light and Shade.

A BLAZE of light is out of fashion. The women of to-day study effects, and even the prettiest of them, those with the fairest skins and the clearest eyes, know that dull lights are becoming, sparing of flaws and considerate of hollows and wrinkles.

Watch a woman who understands the value of light enter a restaurant. With all sorts of excuses about weak eyes and draughts, she will seek a table where she need not face a window unless it be heavily curtained, or sit directly under a chandelier unless its jets are shielded with colored globes.

In the matter of rooms, by the way, how we have changed with years and knowledge! What room, less than ten years ago, would have been considered complete without a chandelier? To-day no room is complete with one—that is, complete to the educated eye, complete to the woman who has penetrated the secret of becoming lights and who knows that when they are thrown from the ceiling they cast shadows and accentuate lines.

You may have all the light you want—side lights, brackets, candles, lamps—but the day of chandeliers is over. There are all sorts of designs for the side brackets, such designs as are calculated to make one long to sit near them. A simulation of candles is, perhaps, one of the most effective, because one may thus have four or five jets on one branch. For a subdued light the lantern globe is much in use, as it completely surrounds the flame and so softens it. Those made of colored glass have a delightfully weird effect.

Flower globes are very fashionable for electric lights. These are made to represent lilies or tulips, and may be of colored china or glass. Shaded candles are universal wherever a swell dinner is in progress, but beware of the green shade. Some high colored blondes may be able to hold their own against the pallid hue they cast, but it is as well not to tempt nature too far. Pink and yellow are good colors, and red is most excellent.

It is in country houses that filtered sunlight is most in demand. It may steal attractively to the corners of a room through the cracks of venetian blinds, or stained glass.

DRUNK FOR TWENTY YEARS.

A correspondent writes: "I was drunk on and off for over 20 years, drunk when I had money, sober when I had none. Many dear friends I lost, and numbers gave me good advice to no purpose, but, thank God, an angel hand came at last in the form of my poor wife, who administered some of your medicine to me without my knowledge or consent. I am now saved, completely transformed from a worthless fellow to a sober and respected citizen."

This marvellous remedy will be mailed in plain wrapper with full directions how to give secretly, on receipt of one dollar, by the Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, New York City, or they will gladly mail full particulars free.

The BLADDER AND KIDNEYS.

Disorder of these important organs causes Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, Dropsey etc. But one Sure Cure has been found, and that Cure is the lately discovered Kava-Kava shrub. This wonderful botanic discovery has cured 20,000 cases in two years. It costs you absolutely nothing. To prove its power, a large case will be sent to you by mail free, if you address The Church Kidney Cure Co., 414 Fourth Avenue, New York.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED.
Our INVISIBLE TUBE Cusions help when all else fails,
as glasses help eyes. NO PAIN, Whispers heard.
Send to F. Hiscox Co., 525 B'way, N. Y., for Book and Free.

Dress Don'ts.



A 1790 Hat.

a useful one of fur for then and a much-be-decked and bedizened one for calls and teas.

Don't wear a very full ruche if you have a short, stout neck. Leave these to your more swan-like sisters, and wear a frill just across the back and side of your dress.

Don't fail to shake the dust out of your skirts after wearing them, and don't forget to air your dress waists. It is not only more cleanly, but it is wear-saving.

Don't see yourself in installments. Be as particular to look well around your feet as your face. Nothing makes a woman look more slovenly than an untidy, frayed skirt and run-ever shoes.

Don't wear lace-trimmed skirts in the streets in unpleasant weather. They look poverty-stricken, and women of refinement prefer dark silk or moreen.

Don't put on the best you have to shop in and dress as if going to a tea. Look neat and stylish always, but plain cloth gowns and a straw hat are best for this occasion.

Don't combine three or four unharmonious shades in the effort to secure a French effect.

Their Debuts.

MARY ANDERSON made her first appearance before the public when she was fifteen.

Lotta went on at eight and she is now forty-eight.

Henry Irving went on at fifteen and is now fifty-seven.

Joseph Jefferson, though he appeared on the stage when two years old, did not go on for good until he was four.

Mrs. Kendal appeared first at four and is now forty-seven.

Lydia Thompson at thirteen and she is now fifty-nine.

Ellen Terry at eight and is now forty-seven.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons went on the stage at the age of eight and lived to be forty-eight.

Neilson went on at fifteen, and Patti sang in public at the tender age of nine.

A Cure for Love.

As a cure for love, patients are advised to take: Twelve ounces of dislike; one pound of resolution; two ounces of the powder of experience; a large sprig of time; one quart of the cooling water of consideration. Set them over the fire of love, sweeten it with the sugar of forgetfulness, skim it with the spoon of melancholy. Put it to the bottom of your heart, cork it with the cork of sound conscience, and then let it remain, and you will instantly find ease, and be restored to your senses again. These ingredients are to be had of the apothecary at the house of understanding, next door to reason, in Prudent Street, in the Parish of Contentment.

By an Oriental sage a Chinese woman's tongue is likened to a sword, never suffered by its owner to rust.

My First Bicycle Ride.

IT can scarcely be called a "ride," rather might one describe it as a series of reckless acrobatic exercises. Yet such as it was, let me try to give you a full, true, and particular account thereof. Novices think it's quite easy to ride a bicycle. "You just mount—and there you are!" Nay, gentle simpleton, on the contrary, you just mount—and there you are *not*, for in half-a-second your balance is lost, and unless there is a brotherly, cousinly, or friendly arm near, alas and alack for you!

I learnt the French way. Well, we are taught to believe that things French are mostly good, and certainly the broad leather belt, with a projecting leather loop at the back, gave me a kind of safe feeling. It encircled me so protectively, and seemed to augur success. But few of us are born cyclists. By the way, *why* did Providence not give us wheels instead of nether extremities? Would it not have saved an amount of shoe-leather and hose? Few of us, I repeat, are to the bicycle born. I certainly was not. My feet firmly planted on the pedals, my nervous hands clutching the handles like a vice, off I rushed, working from the waist downwards, of course, instead of from the ankle only. The fiery steed refused to obey my guidance, it swerved to the right, I swerved to the left: result—disaster! The hireling who held on to my belt did not flee, perhaps because he was a hireling. He reinstated me on my iron throne, and taking my courage and the machine in both hands, I dashed off again, and was plaintively reproved for "trying to scorch." I felt as though I were scorching truly, but most involuntarily. Bicycling is hot work when one is young, enthusiastic, and a beginner.

"The least touch," said my teacher, "is sufficient to turn the machine," but when I found myself running against a wall, the least touch did not prove sufficient. Vainly did I attempt to rein in the champing steed by weakly pulling up the handles. It had a distinct volition of its own. I used to believe bicycles were neuter, *i. e.*, without life. My mind has since undergone alterations; "I hold it true with him who sings that bicycles are vicious things," and that the evil spirit has to be cast out before they become our kind and willing slaves. Browning's words buzzed through my mind. "As I ride, as I ride,"—and as a kind of complementary echo—"Great was the fall thereof." Glancing at my skirts, I perceived that they had "rucked up" to within an appreciable distance of my knees.

"Small wonder that I heard an ancient female murmur 'scandalous' just now!" thought I, and appealed to my hireling to let me get off the wheel—and this was the end of "my first bicycle ride."

Novelty Pies.

SOME time ago, says a writer in "Good Housekeeping," I was making some custard pies, and found at the last moment that I had no flavoring in the house—neither lemons, oranges, cocoanut or anything else available. I had boiled the custard, and what should I add to give it taste? There was a half cupful of white cherries, canned ones, in the cupboard, so I hurriedly stirred them up, put on my meringue, browned it nicely and was charmed with the result. So I thought if cherries would do, why not other fruit?

For the custard for two pies take one pint of sweet milk, boil it, have beaten together the yolks of three eggs, one-half cupful of

sugar, two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch or flour; stir into the boiling milk. It should be quite stiff if it is to be thinned by any fruit. For the pie crust use four cupfuls of flour, one cupful of lard, salt, as little water as possible; handle lightly and roll out, fill the pie pans, prick well and bake. If carefully made, this is almost equal to puff paste. Add one-half cupful of sugar to three beaten whites of eggs for a meringue for two pies.

PEACH CUSTARD.—Make the plain custard, add one-half cupful of mashed and sweetened peaches to each pie. Cover with a meringue and brown in the oven.

STRAWBERRY CUSTARD.—To the plain custard add a half cupful of fresh or canned strawberries for each pie. Cover with a meringue.

A PLAIN STRAWBERRY TART.—Mash thoroughly a cupful of strawberries, sweeten and put into a pastry shell, beat the white of one egg, add the strawberries and brown. This is delicious and so simple.

LEMON CUSTARD.—Grate off the yellow rind, then cut the lemon in two and extract the juice. Add the grated rind and juice of one lemon, sweetened, to the custard for two pies. Never add fruit juices until the custard is taken off the stove. Add the meringue and brown. Orange tarts are made in the same way.

BANANA CUSTARD.—Slice one banana through the custard for one pie; add a drop of lemon juice if convenient.

"Tis not the man whose feet are large
Who makes the swiftest sprinter;
"Tis not the girl with temper hot
Who best endures the Winter.

Maxims of the Day.

GRASSHOPPERS have dumb wives. The female grasshopper is silent; that is why the male is always singing.

WHAT would women do if headaches were abolished? They are the universal feminine resource.

THERE is nothing in the world so sensitive as affection. It feels its own happiness too much not to tremble for its reality.

THE present age has been defined as the age of unfaith; its great maxim, distrust; its great wisdom, suspicion.

CHOOSE always the way that seems the best, however rough it may be. Custom will render it easy and agreeable.

A CONTEMPORARY contains an advertisement of a dog for sale. Among the good points of the animal are these: "He will eat anything, and is very fond of children."

The Spring and Summer Number of
"The Bazar Dressmaker."

The Spring and Summer number of "The Bazar Dressmaker," the most reliable and best illustrated fashion catalogue on the market, is now ready for delivery. It contains pictures of every pattern published by The McCall Co.—over six hundred different designs for ladies, misses and children. It is a large and handsomely printed 76-page publication, size $11\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$. The pattern designs show the very latest and most tasteful fashions for costumes, capes and jackets, as well as new ideas in collars, sleeves, bodice decorations, etc. Up-to-date dressmakers cannot afford to be without it, while it is absolutely indispensable to ladies who do their own sewing.

Price, including postage, 25 cents. At our agencies, 20 cents.

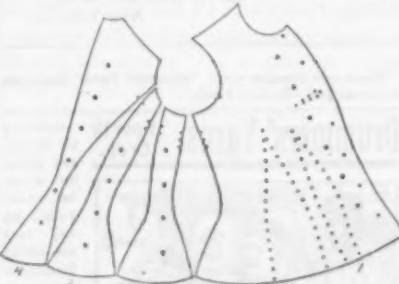
HOW TO USE A McCALL BAZAR PATTERN.

BY THE aid of a good pattern, dressmaking becomes a very simple art. For this purpose the celebrated McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS are superior in every respect. In fact, many ladies invariably refer to them as "the reliable patterns." Not only is a perfect fit guaranteed (if a proper size is selected), but the appearance of any figure is sure to be improved by wearing a bodice cut after these designs. They are made with curved seams perfectly adapted to the human form. A garment may be fitted by a McCALL PATTERN with none of the troublesome alteration and guesswork that are absolutely necessary, when one of the many carelessly cut patterns now upon the market is employed.

Another great point in favor of the McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS, is the ease with which they may be put together without possibility of mistake. The whereabouts of all plaits, gathers, biases etc., are plainly marked by crosses and perforations. For instance; one cross shows where a garment is to be plaited; two crosses show where it is to be gathered; three crosses denote the place where there is no seam. All seams are very carefully notched to show how they may be put together. Every separate piece of the pattern is stamped by large round perforations to mark the position in which the pattern is to be laid on the material, while the written directions that appear on each envelope are so simple that they cannot be misunderstood by the merest novice. For Ladies, we cut each pattern in 5 or more sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. If the pattern is suitable for stout figures, two or more extra sizes are cut. For Misses, our patterns are also cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Girl's patterns, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Children's, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years, and Infants up to three years. Ladies' capes, collarettes, etc., are usually cut in three sizes, small, medium and large.

To make a garment, take one of these patterns, double your lining, pin on the pattern and carefully trace around it with a tracing wheel. Then cut out the lining, allowing half an inch extra outside the tracing for seams everywhere, except at the shoulder and under-arm seams, where you must allow one inch in case of alteration. Where inturns are allowed, trace through the holes. For full-busted figures, a dart should be taken up in the front of the lining only, as indicated by the perforations. Lay the lining on the material doubled and cut the

material the same size as the lining. Baste lining and material together on the tracing for a guide to sew by. This retains the shape of the pattern. The lining should be basted a trifle fuller than the material lengthwise. Next baste your garment closely, with the exception of the shoulder and the under-arm seams, which should be pinned on the outside. It is now ready for fitting. Try on and pin the garment together where traced on the front, and shape to the figure. If the garment is too tight or too loose, alter it where the large seams are on the shoulder and under the arms. It can also be taken in or let out in the centre of the back, but never alter the darts or side seams, and do not cut off the darts until the garment is fitted. Before making the collar, fit the stiffening and shape it to the neck when fitting, and put a tracing where it sews on. When your seams are stitched they should be notched and thoroughly pressed open. Put bone casings on very full, and if bones are used they should be soaked to make them pliable enough to bear the needle. Both sleeves and skirts can be lengthened or shortened at the bottom. Put the inner seam of the sleeve to the notch in the arm hole. Do not forget to allow all seams for making. In cutting always double the material. Place both right sides together. Care should be taken to have the material run the same way. Cloth should be cut with the nap running down, velvet up. To match figured or striped goods, pin the figures together before cutting. The secret of dressmaking is in basting and pressing.



A FAC-SIMILE OF THE McCALL
BAZAR PATTERNS.

Observe the beautiful curves—fine proportions—and beautifully shaped front—all of our patterns are cut according to above MODEL.

That is the reason we have sold

MILLIONS—AND NO COMPLAINTS.

No. 1, Indicates—The Front Piece.
No. 2, Indicates—Under-arm-Piece.
No. 3, Indicates—The Side Back Piece.

No. 4, Indicates—Back Piece.

The large holes \bullet in each piece, indicate, how the pattern is to be placed on the straight of the goods.

The several small holes in piece No. 1, running from the bottom to the bust, indicate the darts.

The 7 small holes in piece No. 1, at the bust, indicate, a dart to be taken up in lining only, for full busted figures.

The 7 small holes running near front edge lengthwise of piece No. 1, indicate the inturn.

The several notches in each piece indicate how the pattern is put together.

The notch in piece No. 1, at the arm size, indicates, where to place the inner seam of the sleeve.

Allow for Seams not less than one inch on inside of piece No. 1, and right side of piece No. 2. Allow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on left side of piece No. 2, and on each side of pieces Nos. 3 and 4, and one inch on shoulder seams, front and back.

It is impossible to cut a pattern for the general public and make a reliable and uniform width allowance, various textures of goods requiring different width of seams.

All patterns issued by us have the name of James McCall printed on the envelope.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.

Remittances should be made in a Post-Office Money-Order, New York Draft, or an Express Money-Order payable to THE QUEEN OF FASHION. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. Post-Office Money Order Fees:—Under \$2.50, 3 cts.; \$2.50 and less than \$5, 5 cts.; \$5 and less than \$10, 8 cts.

THE McCall Bazar Patterns have been known for 27 years as "The Reliable Patterns." They always fit. We never receive any complaints. They are economical—no alterations necessary. They are for sale in many of the leading stores throughout the United States. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Patterns always sent the same day order is received.

The Blue Wrapper.

DO NOT forget that when you receive your QUEEN OF FASHION in a blue wrapper, it means that your subscription expires with that issue and that we hope you will renew it promptly.

FREE PATTERN BLANK.

41 DATE..... 189
THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
144-146 WEST 14TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Enclosed find fifty cents for one years' subscription to THE QUEEN OF FASHION, beginning with the number and a FREE pattern. No..... Size.....
Name.....
Post-Office..... County.....
St. No. (if necessary)..... State.....

MAIL ORDER BLANK.

McCALL COMPANY,
144-146 WEST 14TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Enclosed find..... cents, for which send Pattern
No...... Size.....
Name.....
Address.....

If you do not wish to mutilate your magazine by using the above blanks, write a letter similarly worded. Be sure to give correct number and size of pattern wanted.

PRIZE STORY.

B - NJ - MIN F - A - K - I -

One of the g-e-t-st philosophers who ever worked for mankind was ----- n F ----- n. He is known as - h - a - who c a - g - t l - g - t - i - g with - k - - - .

EXPLANATION.

The above story may be corrected by QUEEN OF FASHION subscribers who tell us they have answered two or more advertisements in this (the June) number of THE QUEEN OF FASHION. Puzzles and pattern advertisements don't count. There will be 30 prizes for correct answers—four pocket-books and 26 patterns—divided equally between the contestants east and west of the Mississippi.

Many of our guessers have wondered why they didn't get prizes in former competitions. Strange to say, many readers pay no attention to the conditions of the contest. Be sure to read this explanation carefully and save yourself from disappointment.

Address,

THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
142-146 W. 14th St., N. Y.

MAY PRIZE STORY CORRECTED.

THE log of the Mayflower, the ship which brought the Pilgrims to this country, has lately been discovered and was given by England to the United States. The Pilgrims first landed on Plymouth Rock on the coast of Massachusetts.

The pocketbooks for corrections of the above story go to Mrs. M. J. Lisk, Lapeer, Mich.; Miss Lucy M. Davis, Jefferson, Tenn.; Myra Stillman, Nortonville, Kansas; C. Gouldin, 1104 Eighteenth Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa. The winners of patterns will be notified by mail as usual.

Handsome Rings.



No. 882



No. 941

Either of these rings, No. 882 and No. 941, will be sent free, post-paid, for two subscribers to "The Queen of Fashion." They are rolled gold rings. Good quality. No. 882 is set with pearls and turquoise. No. 941 is set with single white stone.

When ordering a ring send a piece of paper that just goes around the finger.

Child's or Misses'

Solid Gold Band Ring.

This beautiful Child's or Misses' neat, hand-engraved band ring, solid gold, will be sent, post-paid, for one yearly subscriber to "The Queen of Fashion" and 10 cents added money.

THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
142-146 W. 14th St., New York.

OUR SPECIAL VASELINE OFFER.

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1 Cake Vaseline Soap.

1 Tube Vaseline Camphor Ice.

1 Jar Vaseline Cold Cream.

1 Two Ounce Tube Pure Vaseline.

1 Tube Capsicum Vaseline.

Vaseline Soap is good for all family purposes. Vaseline Camphor Ice is used to cure afflictions of the skin and to relieve colds in the head, catarrh, etc. Vaseline Cold Cream is for use in cases of chafing and after shaving. The uses of Cold Cream are so numerous as to need no further mention. Pure Vaseline is useful every day in the year in well-regulated households. Capsicum Vaseline is a cure for colds in the chest, throat, etc. It is also a speedy cure for toothache. The lowest retail price of this box mailed, is 75 cents. Now comes the wonderful part of the offer.

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Drummers' Yarns. Fourth Crop.



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THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

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In fact, all diseases of the respiratory organs. A powerful antiseptic, destroying all germs and microbes.

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Feb. 27, Milo Frison, Albion, N. Y., D. H. Fulton, Gainesville, Ala., Miss Idella Gray, Painesville, Ohio, Club of 6 divided.
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Mar. 15, Mrs. Irene Henry, Leon, Iowa, Club of 16.
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March 30, Mrs. Pepper, Waltham, Mass., club of 22.
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